Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Bricks With Poor Mortar

May build a house, but its stability is a question. Good wood ought to make good furniture, but in its construction rests its durability. It's particularly so with

CHAMBER FURNITURE,

And this is why we claim superiority for our goods. Built only by reliable men and as well as reliable men know how. They cost us a little more, to be sure, but not you. Even then they are more profitable for us in the end—they give you satisfaction.

Sets in solid oak begin at **$16.50**

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Fancy Rhode Island Turkey.

Fancy Vermont Turkey,

22c. A POUND.

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Cottage, Whitehall street, modern improvements $25.00.
Cottage, Channing street, modern improvements, $20.00.
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Lower tenement and store, Spring street, $25.00.
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Lower and upper tenement, Elliott place, $17.00 each.
Large house, Washington street, modern improvements, $30.00.

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Building lots and estates in all parts of the city.

INSURANCE.

Of all kinds written at lowest rates.

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Office open Saturday evenings. Telephone 951.

FILLED PROMINENT PULPITS.

Death of Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson died at 5 o'clock this morning, of cancer of the throat. Since his arrival here from New York, a week ago, he had been sinking rapidly. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America with his parents when a child. He was admitted to the Episcopal ministry when 22 years old, and filled several prominent pulpits in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. He was appointed bishop of the diocese of Mississippi in 1886.

WELL KNOWN LITERARY WORKER.

Death of John Bell Bouton at His Home in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 18.—John Bell Bouton, a well known editor and literary worker, died early today at his home, 21 Craigie street, this city. Mr. Bouton had been ill for about five months with an affection of the stomach. The funeral arrangements include a service in this city Thursday morning, followed later in the day by a burial service in Lowell. Mr. Bouton was 72 years of age. He was born at Concord, N. H., and was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, his mother being the daughter of Governor John Bell of Chester, N. H. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1849.

Mr. Bouton studied law, but made his lifework journalism and literature. For some years he was one of the editors of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and for about 30 years one of the editors and proprietors of the New York Journal. In 1888 he retired from active work, and took up his residence in Cambridge.

Mr. Bouton was the author of a novel called "Round the Block" and a book of travels called "Round About to Moscow." For some 19 years he was one of the editors of Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia. His last literary work was a sketch of the life and character of his father, prepared for a memorial service held at the First Congregational church at Concord, N. H., which subsequently was published. He was a charter member of the Locust Club of New York and a member of its board of directors for many years. His wife was a daughter of the late Hon. John Nesmith of Lowell, and the services at Lowell will be held at the Nesmith homestead Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WORKMEN WANT NO CHARITY.

Discussion in the American Federation of Labor Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—The committee on resolutions of the American Federation of Labor this morning reported favorably on a resolution introduced by the Cooper Union, asking that the convention protest against a bill now pending in the United States Senate, requiring the government to cease issuing revenue stamps on all packages of malt or brewed liquors of the denomination of one eighth. The report was adopted. Other resolutions reported favorably and adopted were pledging the federation to use every effort to defeat legislation against railroad ticket brokers and anti-scalping bills, pledging the aid of the federation in securing increased pay for letter carriers, requesting the federation to seek the good offices of the national administration in securing relief and protection for labor organizations, that preference should be given to union musicians at the St. Louis exposition.

A resolution introduced by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, which was reported unfavorably instructed the Federation of Labor to use its best efforts to induce the national Congress to pass a bill, securing to every wage worker who shall have reached the age of 60 years, without having had an average income of $1,000, a pension of $12 per month if the wage worker is a citizen of the United States and has resided in this country for 21 years when the application for pension is made. Mr. Berger made an urgent appeal for the passage of the resolution.

Delegate Segerman of the United Metal Workers also asked the passage of the resolution, saying that the wage workers of the country had as much right to a pension when they were worn out in the harness as any man who was directly employed in his service. "When we ask the government for anything," he said, "we must remember that we are asking ourselves, for we are the government." Delegate James H. Lennon opposed the resolution because of the increased taxation it would bring, and declared that the workingmen wanted no charity.

Child Fatally Burned.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18.—Frances Murphy, 11 years old, was probably fatally burned today at her home in Cincyville. While attempting to start a stove fire her clothing was set ablaze, and before assistance could be rendered the child's body and head were frightfully burned.

NOV. 17, 1902.

Just Received,

1,000 China-Grown Chinese Lily Bulbs,

OF THE FINEST IN CULTIVATION.

They grow and bloom without fail. The flowers are large, mostly double and very fragrant. You get the best result by starting them early.

PRICE, 5c. EACH.

KAZANJIAN & CO., 140, 142 AND 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

MITCHELL NOT ABLE TO PREVENT CRIME.

His Influence Not Enough to Control Miners.

Does Not Approve Commission of Unlawful Acts.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—Another large crowd was in attendance upon the superior court room today, where the anthracite coal strike committee began its fourth day's sitting. Mr. Mitchell, who has been on the stand since last Friday took his place in the box and was cross-examined by Wayne MacVeagh. Something will have to be done to shorten the inquiry. At the rate that is being made it will take many weeks to hear both sides to the controversy. The commissioners are cognizant of the fact that Mr. Mitchell is the most important witness the miners have, and they are loth to have matters hurried while he is on the stand. As President of the union, his opinions are looked upon as official, and also as reflecting the policy of the organization.

Before proceeding to the examination, John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre, one of the attorneys for the non-union men, who want the commission to take up their case, handed to the commission a list of 2,000 names of non-union men as his authority for appearing before the arbitrators. He did not wish the commission to make the names public at this time, but as Chairman Gray said that everything filed with the commission is public matter the names were unofficially handed in, and were not given out for publication. He also filed a statement of non-union demands, which were published this morning.

Mr. Gray, in resuming his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell, said he would endeavor to get an expression as to the influence of acts of violence upon the temper and disposition of the union men said to have committed them. The witness said that he would not assume that the acts of violence are true. "If," he said, "Ferrest City, which has been referred to, is an example of all the towns and cities in the anthracite fields it would indicate that we are a law-abiding people."

Mr. MacVeagh said: "The question is whether or not you have taken the proper methods to prevent a repetition of violent acts when they have occurred. I do not care by whom they were committed. What I am trying to show is that there is a growing spirit of violence and disorder in your organization, and that your influence over them is insufficient to keep them law-abiding and peaceable as you desire them to be." Under this arraignment of his union, Mr. Mitchell retained his complete composure. He said: "My influence is not sufficient to deter men from the commission of crime."

The cross-examiner and the witness then plunged into a spirited colloquy over the question whether one man has a right to prevent another man from settling his labor matter. The best answer that Mr. MacVeagh could draw from the miners' chief was that "he did not approve of any one committing an unlawful act."

Mr. MacVeagh read a statement regarding the right to strike as belonging to the personal freedom of workingmen. He also took the view that in exercising that freedom those who cease to work must not interfere with the labor of others who wish to work. "We do not want anarchism," said Mr. Mitchell, "and that is anarchy pure and simple—the right of every man to do absolutely as he pleases regardless of its effects on society."

"This is the language of a very carefully disguised anarchy," Mr. MacVeagh remarked, "because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland."

Answering a further question, Mr. Mitchell declared that if Archbishop Ireland's statement meant that miners have no right to picket he disagreed with him.

The attorney said the witness wandered from the rules of cross-examination, and indulged in an argument over the propriety of any one criticising acts and decisions of courts.

He referred to Judge Jackson of West Virginia, who he said had made many serious reflections on men who gave up their lives to the cause of labor. He added that there were no anarchists in the trade unions.

Replying to Mr. MacVeagh's questions regarding union men belonging to the National Guard, Mr. Mitchell said no local in his union had ever expelled a man for belonging to the guard, and that no national labor union of any kind had ever done such a thing. A little union in New York state, he said, had taken such action, and it had been heralded over the country. He was not responsible for what some other organization did. Mr. MacVeagh concluded his cross-examination at this point.

As soon as Mr. MacVeagh had finished Judge Gray announced that the commission had not wished to limit the time or liberty of any one appearing in this case as representing others, but it believed it had obtained as much information as it was likely to get on the subjects touched upon. Judge Gray announced, however, that if there is any new line of examination the commission would not object to hearing the testimony.

Former Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, representing the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, informed the commission that future examinations would be very brief.

Francis R. Gowen, representing the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, followed Mr. MacVeagh and questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding his comparison of wages paid in the bituminous fields as against those paid in the anthracite.

Mr. Mitchell was unable to say how many mines are so equipped as to enable them to weigh coal, but he did not think the expense of equipping them would be very great. Mr. Mitchell reiterated his former statement that one of the principal grievances of the men was the amount of "topping" required on each car. He added that he had heard of cases where the men had "cribbed" their cars to make it appear that there was more in them than actually was the case.

In answer to a question from Mr. Watkins, Mr. Mitchell said that the present system is not fair to all men. "For instance, where two men are working at adjoining breasts," he said, "where the conditions are similar, one man loads a car of pure coal, and the other man sends out a car half of which contains impurities. The first one under the present system suffers the same as the other. I believe a man should be docked for impurities, but it is not right to hurt the man who sends up the pure coal."

Mr. Mitchell recommended a system by which if at the end of the month it is found that the company has paid for more coal of all sizes than has been sold or stocked the miners might have a certain amount taken off all of them to compensate the company. If, on the other hand, the company sold more coal than had been paid for, then the miners should be paid a dividend.

Answering a question by Mr. Cowan, Mr. Mitchell said that the proportion of operators in Kansas who had made contracts with the union was 60 or 70 per cent. He admitted that the operators and miners had disagreed as to the methods of payment for coal, the operators insisting on payments being raised on lump coal, while the miners invariably demanded pay on the basis of run mine of coal. This latter method Mr. Mitchell contended was the only fair one.

For the first time during the session the members of the commission then entered into a general cross-examination of the witness on points which the previous testimony had not brought out.

Replying to Bishop Spalding, Mr. Mitchell said the operators could form a coalition and stop the mining of coal throughout the United States. "They could do the same as we could," said he; "and especially now, when the coal fields of the country are passing into the hands of a few men."

Commissioner Watkins thought the law would prevent the operators from doing that, by reason of their incorporation, but Mr. Mitchell said they had the right to shut down their mines.

Judge Gray asked the witness if his society did not depend after all on the old economic truth that all great forces which tend to uplift and carry on advancement and civilization depend upon the average desire of the individual to better his own condition and to work for wages, and upon the desire of a man who has property to utilize it and get in an income from it.

"I think that probably is true," was Mr. Mitchell's reply.

Judge Gray then asked: "If you can imagine all men ceasing to work at once the whole social machine would stop?"

Mr. Mitchell said "Yes."

Commissioner Wright asked: "Do you consider it justifiable for the employers in a certain district, in order to resist the demands of the labor union, to paralyze the industry or any group of industries?"

"No, I do not think it is proper," Mr. Mitchell replied.

"Would the same answer be made if I should substitute unions instead of employers?"

"I think in either case," answered Mr. Mitchell, "some other avenue of adjustment than the paralization of the industry should be thought of."

Mr. Mitchell, answering commissioners, said the United Mine Workers did not incorporate because the step was not necessary. An organization to become financially responsible, he said, must have a large fund, and this the working people did not have. He said that employers who object to treating with the union because it is not incorporated would oppose treating with it in any event.

Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Mitchell what he meant by recognization of union, and the witness replied: "It means that the employers shall make agreements regulating hours of labor, wages, etc., with the union, and that the union as such should be held responsible for a rigid compliance with those agreements."

The cross-examination was next taken up by W. C. W. Ross of New York, counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, who had just begun to question the witness when the noon recess was taken.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movement of Vessels Reported Today.

[Special dispatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following orders were issued from the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant C. Davis, placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. Richards, detached from the bureau of medicine and surgery and ordered to the Arkansas.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today:

Montgomery, sailed for Culebra.
Vixen, arrived at Culebra.
Detroit, arrived at San Juan.
Decatur, Stockton, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Thornton and Wilkes, arrived at San Juan.
Iowa, sailed from Rio for the Gulf of Para.
Marietta, sailed from La Guayra for Curacao.
Alliance, arrived at Hampton Roads.
Hist, sailed for Key West.
Mohican, arrived at San Diego.

Lord.

REVOLT IN NORTHERN SIAM.

Exactions of Government Agents Cause an Uprising.

SAIGON, French Cochin China, Nov. 18.—An insurrection has broken out in northern Siam, owing to the alleged exactions of the government agents. There have been several encounters between troops and insurgents. A number of important chiefs and many of the inhabitants of the disturbed districts have sought refuge in French territory.

Barn and 14 Horses Destroyed by Fire.

EAST GREENWICH, Nov. 18.—A fire which started this forenoon in a large barn on the Captain O. B. Spencer estate here gutted the building, burned 14 horses and a large supply of hay and grain, entailing a loss of $5,000. There is an insurance of about $3,000 on the property.

MORTON CASE GOES OVER TO FEBRUARY.

Continued Till After McPhee Grand Jury Reports.

Evidence Against Perry Need Not Go Before Lower Court

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—On continuation the case of George L. O. Perry, charged with the murder of Clara A. Morton at Waverly November 1, came up in the third district court of Eastern Middlesex today, and under an agreement between counsel was continued until February 16, 1903. This somewhat lengthy continuation was considered advisable, in view of the fact that the grand jury, which is to consider a murder charge against Perry growing out of the death of Agnes McPhee from an assault in Somerville October 3, will report February 15, and with Perry held on the Morton charge after that time the grand jury can take cognizance of the Morton case as it may see fit. The proceedings this morning were very brief. Perry was brought into court by Sheriff Fairbairn, and when the case was called on continuation District Attorney Sanderson, Judge Almy and Lawyer P. D. Kiernan entered into a conference. At the conclusion of the consultation the request for a continuance until February 16 was granted, and Perry was remanded to the Cambridge jail without bail.

The primary reason for deciding to continue the case today is the fact that by allowing the case to go over until February the government is spared the necessity of presenting its evidence in the lower court. The action of today would undoubtedly not have been taken had not Perry been held yesterday for the grand jury in Somerville on the charge of murdering Miss McPhee. This was sufficient to bring Perry in a formal way before the grand jury, and this body at its session in February may consider any and all charges which have been and which may be against Perry. If the government decides to place the evidence in the Morton case before the grand jury, and that body reports a true bill alleging murder, the charge against the defendant will be dismissed and he will be tried on the indictment. If there is no indictment reported against Perry in the Morton affair then the young man will be dismissed February 16. The probability is that the government will present the McPhee and Morton cases before the grand jury, and then if two indictments are found Perry will be placed on trial on what will be considered the stronger case.

ONE MAN KILLED.

Express Freight Train Derailed by the Breaking of a Coupling Pin.

MADISON, Conn., Nov. 18.—Samuel Cruttenden, a well known horseman of New Haven, was killed, and Joseph Lockstrom of Auburn, R. I., a brakeman, was injured by the derailment of an express freight train on the Shore Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad early today. Cruttenden was riding in a stock car on his way to Boston with a horse which he was to ship to England. The breaking of a coupling pin, followed by a collision of the two sections of the train, led to the accident. Three cars were derailed, blocking both east and west-bound tracks from two to three hours and delaying mail trains. Cruttenden's head was crushed. Lockstrom, who was head brakeman of the train, suffered a fracture of the leg.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

American Automobile Association to Agitate a National Highway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Agitation for a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific is the winter program mapped out at a meeting of the directors of the American Automobile Association. The proposed road is to start at Boston and reach Chicago by way of the Lake cities. From Chicago it is to follow the overland route by way of Salt Lake City to San Francisco. The Cleveland Automobile Club was elected as a member of the association. An application was received from the Chicago and San Francisco automobile clubs.

Beauty Specialist Arrested.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Rose Etzler, a beauty specialist, has been arrested, charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Hattie Hart at Pekin. Medicine composed, it is said, largely of arsenic, figured in the case.

Anchor Line Warehouses Destroyed.

GLASGOW, Nov. 18.—The Anchor line warehouses here were destroyed today. One man was killed and several were injured. The loss sustained by the company is very heavy.

Secretary Root Returns to Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Root returned to Washington today, and resumed his work at the War Department.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—John R. Walterhouse, Woonsocket; Melvin H. Potter (dead), Providence.

Puttie Leggings.

Approved by all armies. Universally worn for hunting and sporting throughout the world.

LADIES' PUTTIES.

COMMERFORD,

IMPORTING TAILOR,

Sole Agent for Newport.

218 Thames Street.

"The Bachelor," "Twins"

2 for 15c.

THE LATEST THINGS IN CIGARS.

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Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade,
New Orleans Cotton Exchange,
Liverpool Cotton Association.

Second Edition.

BORROWED FROM MORGAN & CO.

Relations of the Northern Securities and the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—When the hearing was resumed today in the case of the miners against the Northern Securities Company, E. T. Nichols, secretary and treasurer of the Northern Securities Company, was called to the stand. He said that Abram H. Hyatt, Richard Trimble and George F. Baker, Jr., organized the company. He said the Northern Securities Company received $41,055,000 from the Northern Pacific Company January 1, 1902, which redeemed that amount of preferred stock for cash. He did not know whether J. P. Morgan & Co. were employed by the Securities Company to purchase the Harriman interests in the Northern Pacific, but he said the Securities Company borrowed about $9,000,000 from Morgan & Co.

Refined Sugar Advanced 10 Points.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—All grades of refined sugars have been advanced ten points.

OSTEOPATHY.

CLARENCE H. WALL, D. O.,

Office 124 Mill Street,

NEAR BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Hours 9 to 4. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain $.50

By a simple application to the gums we remove any number of teeth or roots absolutely without pain.

No dangerous drugs used.

Dr. Jackson's Sleeping Vapor is the only safe anesthetic for patients with weak heart or lungs; and our prices are only half those usually charged.

Full set teeth,	$6.00 up
Gold Crown,	5.00 up
Gold fillings,	1.50 up
Silver fillings,	.50 up
Cleaning,	.50 up

JACKSON DENTAL CO.,

165 Thames Street.

Open till 9 o'clock. Sundays, 10 till 2.

Expert Packers and Shippers

—OF—

Silver, Glass, China and Furniture.

GOODS STORED

By the Month or Year.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

31 JOHN STREET.

Guinea Chickens,

Fresh Partridge,

QUAIL, WOODCOCK,

TURKEYS,

Cranberries, etc., etc.

—AT—

THE MARLBOROUGH MARKET.

H. H. BARKER, Prop'r.

THE ROBINSON,

CATHERINE ST.,

Having been newly fitted with hot water heat in every room, will be

Open Through the Winter

for permanent and transient guests.

(The comfort and excellence of the table is well known.)

Don't Cough,

TRY POWELL'S

WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP.

IT CURES.

Powell's Drug Store

Thames and Pelham Sts.

The Bee Hive.

Just received and will be

Placed on Sale Tomorrow Morning,

300 New Garments

For Ladies, Misses and Children, consisting of

Jackets,

Half-Length Coats,

45-in. Length Coats,

Raglans,

Newmarkets and Rain Proof Garments.

These styles are the latest that are in demand. The prices at which we are going to sell them will be much below the usual retail prices. Call and try them on

AT THE

BEE HIVE.

This Morning's News

CHARGES AGAINST GOMPERS.

Federation of Labor Votes to Investigate the Matter.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 17.—The sensational resolution introduced in the convention of the American Federation of Labor continues to absorb the entire attention of the delegates. The full text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at their last convention, held in Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor which impeach his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this convention appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report finding to this convention, in order that the truth may be known.

Facing the convention, Mr. Gompers said:

"It is quite immaterial to me what course is pursued, my only request being that prompt action be taken on the resolution. Its contents, in a few minutes, will be spread broadcast throughout the country. I don't want this matter to drag."

All eyes turned on Mr. Shaffer, whose tall form was erect at the foot of the platform upon which Mr. Gompers sat. His face was flushed and he spoke rapidly.

"I ask you," he said, "I urge, and, yes, I demand, the fullest investigation of these charges."

It was voted to refer the matter to a committee of five. The special committee did not enter upon its work until evening, and then proceeded to hide after announcing that its work would not be finished during the night, and probably not until late on Tuesday, and maybe not then.

These charges were in effect that Mr. Gompers had promised support to the steel workers in their great strike, that after promising this support President Gompers abandoned the steel workers and acted in a non-union way toward the organization. Mr. Sheridan, who offered the resolution, stated that he was not friendly to Mr. Gompers and would not vote for him as president of the federation. In an interview he added:

"I only desire to get at the truth of this matter. If the charges made by President Shaffer are true, then Gompers is unfit to hold any office whatever. Further, you may say that I am not trying to defeat Shaffer at the next convention of the steel workers. That charge is an absolute lie."

"Am I given to understand that you are a friend of President Shaffer?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say further," replied Mr. Sheridan.

President Gompers said to the convention that he wanted the charges fully investigated; the matter to be referred to a committee of five to investigate and report to the convention at the earliest possible moment. Presidents Gompers and Shaffer are to each choose two members of this committee and those four to choose the fifth member. Mr. Gompers chose John A. Moffat of the united hatters and Edgar N. Agard of the glass bottle blowers. Mr. Shaffer chose John W. Slayton of the carpenters and Delegate Haskins of the Ohio mine workers.

Resolutions similar to the above were presented at the Scranton convention a year ago, but before it could be considered Mr. Shaffer left the convention for his home, and they were dropped.

Some of Mr. Gompers' friends see in this resolution a move to oust him from the presidency of the federation. They declare, however, that it will be a "miserable failure," and that Mr. Shaffer and his friends will be sorry before the end comes. One prominent leader, a man very close to President Gompers, declared that the whole thing would amount to nothing, that it was simply a case of playing politics. Most of the delegates, however, regard the resolution as a most serious matter. It will be remembered that Organizer Flynn of the Pittsburg, Pa., district, and a close personal friend of President Gompers, sought to get the floor at the Wheeling convention to charge Mr. Shaffer with certain trade union crimes. The convention, however, refused to allow the organizer the floor.

Mr. John W. Slayton, the first member to be chosen by Mr. Shaffer to serve on the committee, is known to be opposed to Mr. Gompers's policy. Mr. Slayton was the Socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in the recent election. He is prominent in the carpenters' union.

Another point bearing on this is the fact that the executive council, which has been considering the jurisdiction fight between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, has decided against the carpenters. Shaffer's organization has 159 votes in the convention and the carpenters 599. At the recent convention of the carpenters held in Atlanta, they broadened their constitution with the expectation that they would force the wood workers to amalgamate with them.

After his association had been defeated, President Shaffer did not hesitate to utter charges of a serious nature against President Gompers as well as against John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He asserted that the organizations over which these men presided had, while listening to the advice of their leaders, refused to lend a helping hand to the Amalgamated Association, and had even fought against it in the dark.

MRS. MOLINEUX WANTS A DIVORCE.

Goes to Sioux Falls to Secure Separation from Her Husband.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Roland Molineux of New York whose arrival here has created a genuine sensation, authorizes the statement that she is in Sioux Falls for the purpose of securing a divorce from her husband, who was last week acquitted of the charge of murder, and has no reason for wishing to keep the object of her coming a secret. In fact, she wishes the world to know why she has taken up her residence in Sioux Falls. That she is in earnest is shown by the fact that she today engaged the services of the law firm of Kittredge, Winans & Scott of this city. The senior member of the firm is United States Senator A. B. Kittredge, while the junior member is the state's attorney of this (Minnehaha) county. Mrs. Molineux declines to state the nature of grounds upon which the suit will be based.

Mrs. Molineux speaks in the highest terms of praise of General Molineux, the father of her husband, but refers to her husband in terms which are anything but flattering. She does not refer to him by name or as her husband, but invariably speaks of him as "that man." She speaks in sadness of her life as the wife of Roland Molineux.

Her visit to the home of General Molineux after the acquittal of her husband was simply for appearance. At the earnest solicitation of General Molineux she consented to visit at his home for a period of two days after the verdict, but on the understanding and promise that she should not see her husband. After remaining there two days, during which she did not speak to or see her husband, she left for Sioux Falls.

Since arriving here she says she is very happy, and that she is breathing the free air again. She this afternoon visited a music store, where she purchased a Steinway grand piano. This has been taken to her suite of three rooms in the Cataract Hotel. She has also ordered her automobile shipped to this city. At her request, Colonel Emmeke of the Cataract Hotel is having her suite of rooms handsomely decorated. Mrs. Molineux has her own private dining room at the hotel, and is very comfortably situated.

CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE.

Contamination of the Water Supply of Manila Feared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Instead of diminishing with the advent of the rainy season, the epidemic of Asiatic cholera is ravaging the Philippines with growing virulence, and is especially gaining in its inroads upon Manila. The situation is such as to cause the Philippine commission and the War Department officials the gravest apprehension.

Already the resources of the Manila health officers have been strained, but it appears that even greater efforts must be employed. Worst of all, there is reason to believe that the Marquina river, from which Manila obtains its principal water supply, may become contaminated with the cholera germ. If it does, there is no telling what advance the disease may make.

The epidemic of cholera in Europe in 1851 demonstrated beyond doubt that cholera persistently follows the course of water, just as it does the line of highways and railways. Dr. L. H. Thoinot of Paris, whose researches into the causes and the distributing agencies of the cholera at that time are accepted as a standard authority, in a report prepared in 1886, shows that the infection of the water of streams in which country folk had washed their clothes, and even of springs from which they obtained their drinking water, was the principal source of the epidemic.

This is precisely the trouble in the Philippines. The natives—even those among them who profess a knowledge of medical science—are ignorant of the general principles of hygiene. Furthermore, the natives in the Philippines are afraid of the health authorities, and it is frequently only by force that the medical officers are able to ascertain definitely whether or not there are cases of cholera in native sections.

Not only at Manila, but in other large cities, such as Iloilo, is the strength of the epidemic on the increase.

GERMANY'S COMPLETE VICTORY.

Sustained on Every Point in the Samoan Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The full text of the decision given by King Oscar as arbitrator among the United States, Great Britain and Germany of certain claims on account of military operations conducted in Samoa in the year 1899 was published simultaneously today in Washington, London and Berlin. The decision had, in substance, been announced heretofore from Stockholm, but advance publication did not convey to the officials here a full realization of the complete victory won by Germany. On every single point the arbitrator adopted the most extreme German view in opposition to the United States and Great Britain.

United States ship Philadelphia and British ships Porpoise and Royalist opened fire March 15, 1899, across the town of Apia, Samoa, directing this fire against the forces of High Chief Mataafa. The same vessels brought the newly appointed King of Samoa, Malietoa, and his forces, and supplied them arms and ammunition to fight Mataafa.

The arbitrator meets the British-American contention that their military action was warranted, because necessary for the protection of lives and property which it was their duty to safeguard, by the flat statement that "We have found nothing in the evidence before us to show that the general condition of affairs was such as to render the military action necessary for the protection of lives and property."

Continuing, the decision recites that Malietoa had been completely defeated before the arrival of the Philadelphia, but that the United States admiral and the British authorities brought back his warriors and armed and provisioned them, giving them ammunition, which, under the treaty, should have been issued only at the unanimous request of three consuls. The decision concludes as follows:

"That the military action in question, viz., the bringing back of the Malietoans and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore and the stoppage of street traffic, cannot be considered as having been warranted.

"And that, therefore, his Britannic majesty's government and the United States government are responsible, under the convention of the seventh of November, 1899, for losses caused by said military action, while reserving for a future decision the question as to the extent to which the two governments, or each of them, may be considered responsible for such losses."

CHAMBERLAIN'S FAREWELL.

Goes to South Africa to Seek Friendship of the Boers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain received a great ovation tonight at Birmingham, where a farewell banquet on the occasion of his departure for South Africa was given in his honor. Members of all parties joined in the demonstration. Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by his wife and his son, Austen Chamberlain.

Responding to a tremendously enthusiastic welcome, the colonial secretary paid an affectionate tribute to his wife, who was Miss Mary Endicott of Salem, Mass., who, he declared, "had sustained him by her courage and cheered him by her sympathy. He had found in her his best and truest counsellor." Referring to his approaching trip, he said it was to be a matter of business and not a mere parade. He could not expect that all the bitterness in South Africa would die out, but he could say this for the government, that it would relieve all suffering.

He said he was bound on a new venture, with a possibility of failure. The government's desire is to make South Africa one united nation, united in heart as well as in name. Greater differences have been healed, Canada being an instance. High Commissioner Milner still retains the confidence of the government, Mr. Chamberlain said, and expressed the hope of seeing the representatives of every political section in South Africa, by which he could learn more in three days than in a month's study of dispatches. He said he believed he would be met half-way, and would gain the friendship of the King's new Boer subjects.

After Mr. Chamberlain's speech, a torchlight procession and a firework display were made. The streets were packed with thousands of people, who at one point broke through the barrier, causing slight injuries to a few persons.

A NON-UNION PROTEST.

Object to Agreement Between Employers and United Mine Workers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—The statement of the non-union men of the anthracite coal region was tonight filed with the anthracite strike commission, and it developed that they have demands of their own to make in conjunction with those of the union men who were on strike. These demands are:

First—For an increase of 20 per cent upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employes performing piece and contract work.

Second—For a like increase of 20 per cent upon prices paid during 1901 to employes paid by the hour, day or week.

Third—We demand the adoption at each colliery of whatever methods may be necessary and practicable to secure for the miner a minimum rate of 69 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds upon all coal sold from said colliery.

Fourth—We protest against the making of any agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and our employers determining what wages shall be paid to us and what shall be the conditions of employment, or pretending to deal in any respects with our rights as mine workers.

Fifth—We earnestly protest against any agreement being made by our employers with the United Mine Workers of America, because such agreement would render it impossible for us to continue to earn our living in the mines where we are now employed, and will subject us and our families to all manner of abuses, violence, outrage and possibly murder.

Sixth—We insist that it shall be an indispensable condition to any dealing whatever with any members of the United Mine Workers of America that they shall be required to desist from all manner of annoyance to us or our families, and shall permit us to exercise our right to earn our living in any lawful manner we choose, and under any conditions which are mutually satisfactory to our employers and ourselves.

Seventh—We protest against any rule limiting the number of cars, either by operators or the United Mine Workers of America or mutual agreement between the same, and there shall be no discrimination in the distribution of the cars.

Eighth—We hereby agree to abide by the decision of the committee on all questions discussed by them.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

Lehigh System Miners Fail to Carry Into Effect Their Threat.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—There will be no strike of the 6,000 mine workers of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which was threatened because the company did not re-instate all the men who went on strike. At a meeting of the men today a reply to the strike threat was read from Superintendent Zeehner. He declared that the company refused decisively to take back any men it had reason to believe guilty of riot, boycott, strike, disorder or any form of violence or enmity against the company. No men now employed would be discharged to make room for any still out, and the company would reserve the right to determine whom it should or should not employ.

President Duffy was present, and upon his advice the strike resolution was withdrawn. It is understood that President Mitchell directed that there should be no strike, owing to the bad effect it would have upon the commissioners. It is stated that the men who do not get work will be given $20 to $40 a month by the union while they are idle.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

BOOTS AND SHOES

In time of calm
Prepare for storm.

RUBBERS.

ALL KINDS.

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.,

214 THAMES STREET.

Three Dollars Is All!

Box Calf Shoes,

Leather-lined through to the toe,
Cushion Cork Inner-Sole,
Double Sole,
Goodyear Welt Sewed.
A perfect damp-proof shoe for Men.

NORMAN, 36 Broadway.

A TORTURED SOLE

Should find instant relief in our easy feet wear. An ideal arm ... shoe adjusts itself yieldingly to what it covers, slips on and off readily, gives the foot a firm support, and is easily ... by its ... Make your walking ... in a ... by wearing our shoes ... will have three things in them, comfort, fit and leather.

Armory Shoe Store, 377 Thames street.

Joseph Martin, Proprietor.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOUSE PAINTING.

What to Use and Why.

We tell you to use Devoe & Raynolds ready mixed paint and no other. Not because it is cheap but because it is the best. A paint that costs more per gallon while the job completed is much cheaper and the results most satisfactory. The colors are of material that is absolutely unadulterated, that are factory mixed by machinery (not by hand like lead and oil by home painters). Many cheap mixed paints are on the market and you may think this to be one of them. However, this is not the case, as results will show. Our sales of 2,000 gallons since April with repeated orders from those that have used it, with

Devoe's Reputation of 100 Years' Standing, Enable us to Endorse This

As second to none and superior to the majority of so called pure goods. We want the house owner to stop and think what he is doing when he paints. Hundreds of tons of would-be pure lead are used in this city annually, as the peeling paint on many houses will testify, while if Devoe's lead and zinc paints were used it would save 20 per cent on stock; likewise on labor due to its ease of applying. Moreover it wears longer than lead and is less subject to peel and crack. No rust or mildew. Don't stick to the old rut to decay but come to us and get the latest and the best paint manufactured. Devoe & Raynolds lead and zinc put up in gallon cans. Full weight and measure. One gallon will cover 300 square feet two coats, while one coat will paint your old house where lead and oil requires two.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

It is just the the same with MILLER OIL STOVE. Its merits sell its. 25 just in. See our prices, see what we offer.

Newport Engineering Works,

259-267 Thames Street,

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Pres. EARL P. MASON, M. E., Supt.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Existing Plants Repaired and Re-modeled.
EXPERT MACHINISTS.
Locomobiles, Second-hand "Oldsmobiles" and Winton Touring Cars.
ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

If you would enjoy life ride a
MOTOR BICYCLE.
THE COLUMBIA AND THOMAS MOTOR BICYCLES AT $175.
THE ORIENT MOTOR BICYCLE, 3-HORSE POWER, $250.
DRY BATTERIES AND REPAIRS, AT THE
Columbia Bicycle Agency, 115 Bellevue Ave.

Don't fail to call and examine our stock of

KODAKS,

All styles and grades. We carry the largest line of these goods in the city.
PLATE CAMERAS of the best makes in various sizes.
A complete line of PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES for the professional and amateur use.
If you don't see what you want, ask for it.
We have recently added a large and complete line of ARTISTS' MATERIALS to our stock and we shall be pleased to serve you in this line.
OPTICAL GOODS, NOVELTIES and CHEMICALS, UNITED STATES STORAGE BATTERIES, and other Electrical Accessories.
Developing Plates and Films, Bromide Enlarging, Architectural Blue Printing.

Phone 155-2. GEO. H. CHASE, Over 167 Thames St

Chrysanthemum Show

Will continue all this week.

Orders taken now for Chrysanthemum plants for spring delivery. Flowers shown to select varieties from.

Lily of the Valley pips should be planted now for spring blooming. 10 cases just arrived from Europe.

F. L. Ziegler, 18 Broadway.

THE BIJOU,

39 THAMES STREET.

For Saturday ONLY!

We are going to sell our

Ladies' Fleece-lined,
Ribbed Vests
and Pants
for 21 cents each.

These never sell for less than 25c. and won't again.

Don't forget your ticket on the gold with every 10 cent purchase.

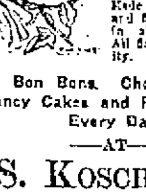
L. N. Vaughan,

88 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

ALL KINDS OF FINE
OPTICAL WORK
DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CONFECTIONERY

A Picture of Happiness



That seems lifelike and real. And the child with the spoon pictured here shows no greater pleasure than is depicted daily on the faces of our patrons, adult and juvenile. The choice Ice Cream served by us gives an ecstasy of enjoyment. Made from the purest and finest of ingredients in absolute cleanliness. All flavors; highest quality.

Also Bon Bons, Chocolate Cakes, Fancy Cakes and Pastry Fresh Every Day.

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232 Thames St. and 16 Broadway.

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St.
Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Applications

—FOR—

Liquor Licenses.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Newport, held Friday, Oct. 31, 1902, the following named persons and firms made applications for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city, namely:

FIRST CLASS.

Baxter, Winslow, 95 Thames street.
Corbett, P. H., 93 and 465 Thames street.
Denniston & Co., 27 and 29 Kinsley's wharf.
Eddy, Edward A., 119 to 131 Thames street.
Garrettson, F. P. & Co., 16 to 20 Washington Square.
Horgan, P. H., 58 West Broadway.
Sayer Bros., 231 Thames street.
Sheehan, Daniel W., 13 to 20 Kinsley's wharf.
Voigt, Ernst, 525 and 539 Thames street.

SECOND CLASS.

Acton, E. J., 104 and 106 Thames street.
Acton, Thomas, 426 Thames street.
Alexander, John, 22 State street.
Atwater, John P., 255 Thames street.
Boyle, Thomas J., 601 Thames street.
Bowman, Daniel A., 470 Thames street.
Buckinham, Dexter B., 295 Thames street.
Brennan, John, 51 Bath road.
Buckley, Daniel J., 541 Thames street.
Burke, David J., 1 West Broadway.
Brown, George, 53 Long wharf.
Bryer, Peleg, 25 Broadway.
Curran, John D., 2 West Broadway.
Curran, Michael, 85 West Broadway.
Conheeny, James J., 513 Spring street.
Corn, Joseph V., 111 Long wharf.
Connelly, James, 8 Kinsley's wharf.
Cochrane, James A., 610 Thames street.
Condon, Patrick R., 10 Long wharf.
Condon, John J., 55 Long wharf.
Connell, Patrick, 42 Burnside avenue.
Coffey, Daniel W., 80 West Broadway.
Donovan, Joseph T., 19 Long wharf.
Denniston & Co., 29 Kinsley's wharf.
Egan, John J., 76 West Broadway.
Egan, James, 46 and 48 West Broadway.
Finn, John H., 427 Spring street.
Fisher & Horgan, 114 Thames street.
Freud & Wilsker, 269 Thames street.
Flinn, William, 490 Thames street.
Graham, Richard D., 3 West Broadway.
Greef, A. G., 89 to 93 Bridge street.
Horgan, William H., 32 Callender avenue.
Horgan, Maurice, 16 West Broadway.
Horgan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.
Horgan, P. H., 140 Long wharf.
Hansen, William, 26 Prospect Hill street.
Kearney, Michael H., 277 Thames street.
Lowney, John, 441 Thames street.
McDermott, Charles, 13 Prospect Hill street.
McCarthy, James J. 659 Thames street.
Mitchell, Nicholas, 160 Long wharf.
Mead, James M., 110 Thames street.
Manning, Michael, 566 Thames street.
Murray, Michael F., 6 Market square.
McGowan, Daniel J., 10 to 14 Washington square.
Murphy, Michael J., 423 Thames street.
Martin, John T., 503 and 505 Thames street.
Nolan, John H., 37 Bath road.
Nolan, Patrick, 166 William street.
O'Connell, Timothy B., 89 Long wharf.
Ormsby, William, 253 Thames street.
Oakley, Francis, 200 Thames street.
O'Neill, Michael, 16 Long wharf.
O'Brien, William S., 11 to 19 Washington square.
Petersen, Wolf, U. S. Hotel.
Pinto, M. F., 462 Thames street.
Quigley, William, 489 Thames street.
Read & Draper, 175 Thames street.
Rill, Charles, 50 and 52 Market square.
Sullivan, Timothy, 44 Bath road.
Sullivan, George W., 110 Levin street.
Sullivan, Charles H., 119 and 121 Thames street.
Sullivan, M. F., 55 Thames street.
Sullivan, Jere T., 467 Thames street.
Shea, John G., 128 Long wharf.
Shea, Daniel, 661 Thames street.
Shea, Patrick, 20 Market square.
Smith, Patrick J., 152 Long wharf.
Shields, Edward, 127 Long wharf.
Sweeney, Robert J., 5 and 7 DeBlois street.
Sheehan, Patrick, 50 West Broadway.
Trager, Charles J., 8 Middleton avenue.
Voigt, Ernst, 525 and 539 Thames street.
Voigt, Ernst, 602 Thames street.
Viery, Joseph, 53 Thames street.
Vincent, Louis A., 332 Thames street.
Walsh, Daniel J., 8 West Marlboro street.
Wright, W. A. & Co., 13 and 15 Franklin street.
Weaver, Alva F., 703 Thames street.
Yates, William, 451 Thames street.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office City Hall Building, Fridays, Nov. 21 and 28, at 8 P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard, before acting upon said applications. All bonds must be filed before this hearing.

Published by order of the Police Commissioners.

GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Liquor Licenses.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS, TIVERTON, R. I., NOV. 14, 1902.

Applications for license to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating, and malt liquors, have been made by the following named persons:

SECOND CLASS.

James O'Connell, 87 Main Road.
Samuel Hunt, 1 Bay St.
Benjamin Hindley, 70 Shove St.
James Hughes, Cor. Canonicus St. & Main Road.
Zenon St. Laurent, 2 Rock st.
Alanson O. Taber, West of 51 Bay St.
John B. Ouillette, Cor. Main Road & Walnut St.
Henry Locklegen, West side of Depot Road.
Michael Tierney, 1 Shove St.
Edward Murray, 41 Main Road.
William Hobby, Cor. Main Road & Lawton Ave.
Charles F. Little, 44 Shove St., Cor. Hilton.
Peter Clark, 153 State Ave., Cor. Clement St.
Thomas Bordsworth, 18 Main Road.
Charles Reynolds, West side of Depot Road.
Abner C. Humbly, Quaker or Railway Ave.
Charles Cain, 117 State Ave.
William F. Flannigan, 27 Shove St., Cor. Walnut.
Patrick H. Welch, 25 Hilton St., Cor. Shove.
Patrick Dunn, 5 Shove St.
John Pemfret, Jr., 123 Canonicus St.
John J. Kearns, 9 Shove St.
Henry Ribotson, 137 Canonicus St.
Edward Barlow, 135 State Ave., Cor. Clement St.
John Simpson, 2 State Ave., Cor. Bay St.
Herbert V. Bagshaw, 41 Main Road.
Patrick Garvey, 44 Main Road.

Bonds to be filed for approval on the day of the hearing.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session in their place at the Town Hall on Monday, Dec. 1, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in the granting of said applications.

By order of the Board of Police Commissioners.

JOHN A. WILCOX, Clerk.

A NEW

Gas Burner Attachment,

Can be fitted to any burner that uses a mantle. Will save your gas; also adds 100 per cent more to its brilliancy. It is a wonder. Look for them in all the leading stores using the mantle system. For sale only by

JAS. T. ALBRO,

ELECTRICIAN, GAS FITTER AND LOCKSMITH.

15 North Baptist St. Telephone 453-6.
Send me a postal and I will call and adjust one to your burner on trial.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

Orders may also be left at Charles A. Manchester's, 18 Broadway. Telephone connection.

L. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 506 Thames Street

Champion's Line.

Naphtha Launches,
Sail and Row Boats

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

28 Kinsley's wharf, Telephone.

THE TRADES

JAMES H. HART

Will Repair your Furnace, Leaders, Roofs, cheap for Cash.

Shop at residence, 83 Warner St.

ALEX. J. FLUDDER,

MASON WORK

In all its branches.
DRAINING & PLUMBING WORK A SPECIALTY.
DEALER IN FIRST QUALITY AKRON DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE.
GREASE TRAPS, CHIMNEY FLUE LINING,
Extra Heavy Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings,
Iron Cistern Covers and Frames,
Stable and Yard Traps, &c.
Telephone Connection 219-3. CHAPEL PLACE.

M. A. McCormick,

Carpenter and Builder.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Residence, 309 Spring St.

Telephone.

Friend & Maguire,

MASONS and CONTRACTORS.

Estimates furnished.

29 WALNUT STREET.

Tel. 311-5.

Blue Stone

North River Blue Stone.

J. B. COTTRELL

Will furnish every variety of stone for monument or buildings at short notice.
Warner St., Oppo. Island Cemetery.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

MORGAN BROTHERS

Contractors and Builders.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.

6 DEAN AVENUE.

Telephone 539-3.

Michael Kirby,

Contractor and Builder,

Cor. HOMER and GARFIELD Sts.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PAINT.

When you need painting done give me a trial, and you will not regret it.

Wall Paper—New samples just received

ARMSTED HURLEY,
Cross and Bridge Streets.

W. H. COFFYN,

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Langley's Wharf, opp. Postoffice.

RESIDENCE 26 BROADWAY.

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PRACTICAL

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

REAR 192 THAMES STREET.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,

Contractor and Builder.

Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Modern Houses

Must have modern plumbing, too, or it will be found that the thing most essential to health and comfort is lacking. Throwing away money is no more wasteful than putting it in plumbing of inferior quality. To those who are building new houses or refitting old ones, we will be glad of an opportunity to estimate on the plumbing work. Our estimates on plumbing will be found moderate.

Lincoln Hammett & Co.

32 Mill Street.

Telephone 348-2.

A Word of Advice from

ALEXANDER NICOL,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

As cold weather is coming and we should all ... the ... weather strips ... doors and windows. ... weather strips.

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.

BUSINESS AND FARM WAGONS.

M. J. MURPHY, AGENT,
MELVILLE STATION, NEWPORT.

LITERARY CHAT.

One of the problems of the educated man of today is how to keep in touch with all those branches of activity with which he feels he ought to be au courant; how to preserve that breadth of view that has been one of the chief products of his educational training. The probability is that the more he becomes absorbed in his business the less time will he devote to outside interests, and there arises a danger that he may ultimately neglect these almost entirely.

One of the most potent agencies counteracting this tendency is to be found in literature; literature of all sorts, from the daily paper on the one hand to the history or philosophical treatise on the other. Few people may have the time or inclination to peruse the latter, but we are all aware that newspapers and weekly and monthly journals are read—and conscientiously read, too—by an increasingly large number of people. And these papers and journals, for their part, are feeling the demand of the people for a brief, sensible, authoritative treatment of current affairs, and are responding to it.

With a mind stimulated by the reports and discussions of the press, the wide-awake man turns to the weekly and monthly papers for a more thorough, more definitive discussion of these same matters, and he does not look in vain. He finds there, in convenient and attractive form, articles which represent years of study, research and experience on the part of those who have prepared them, so that he has at his disposal, if he will, the mature judgments of some of the greatest living experts on those subjects which are for the moment of greatest interest to him. What they have spent a lifetime in acquiring is his in a moment, and for the asking, with the result that, however engrossing his daily work, however brief his leisure, he may yet, with the smallest possible sacrifice of other demands, be able to follow intelligently the leading developments of the times.

What periodicals do for the busy man books accomplish for him of more leisure and a taste for reading. The great advantage of the one form of literature over the other is that the personality of the writer is more thoroughly expressed in the book than in the short magazine article, the intellectual stimulus is correspondingly greater, and the impression made a more lasting one. But for the purposes of our present discussion both serve in general the same object—that of satisfying promptly, reliably and simply the popular craving for something new and, at the same time, something useful and informing.

In the re-appearance every now and then in new type and between new covers of the works of old masters we may see if we will one of those phenomena of literature which one finds it extremely difficult to explain. It is not that there is a lack of new productions (the presses are groaning under the weight of them, and editors are sitting up nights to handle the supply), nor can it be said that there is a general tendency on the part of readers to hark back to old literary ideals and those works which embody them. No, we are much too progressive for that. What, then, is the secret of the frequent appearance of new editions of writers some time dead and whose works and whose names, even, the generality of us have almost forgotten in the literary hurly-burly of our times?

Several reasons, it seems to me, may be offered for this condition of things. First, and perhaps foremost, the love of literary people and book collectors for books in sets. These sets (and the republications of which we are speaking are almost always in that form) have an attractiveness quite apart from their contents. They make such a good appearance on the shelf, they have such an air of solidity about them, and seem to bear such agreeable witness to the good taste and sound scholarship of their possessor. And the works of living authors are rarely to be had in such sets, for various reasons which will be apparent to any one.

Then, for another reason, we have the ever-present desire of all people for change, for variety—for variety in their literature as in everything else. One turns with a certain feeling of restfulness and relief from the literary productions of the day to those works of our antecedents which have stood the ordeal of time and of changed conditions. We have been half-unconsciously on our guard before; now we can give ourselves up to the luxury of perfect confidence. It is like going back to old friends after living a while among new ones, like meeting at last people of sterling worth after wandering long amid the motley throng of indiscriminate society. They seem the better for the glimpse we have had of something else; we appreciate them the more now that we have something with which to compare them, and finding the comparison so often in their favor we are convinced more and more of their real value and of the desirability of having them always near us.

These reasons may go part way towards explaining the condition which we have been considering. Publishers might give still other and better reasons for the many reprints and new editions with which they are favoring us. It would be interesting to hear their explanations. But until such time we will be forced to do our own conjecturing, and trust that we may come within measurable distance of the truth.

Students of the drama who are interested at the same time in the general well-being of the public are regretting the low moral tone of the up-to-date play. They think that the art of a Pinero, a Sudermann or a D'Annunzio might be better employed than in the analysis of morbid passions and the needless consideration of certain social problems, and they believe that such subjects ought rather to be relegated for their elucidation to the medical expert and to the privacy of the study and the classroom. Unfortunately it is in these plays that the best actresses (and we are referring specially to actresses) as a rule appear, for in them they find the greatest possible scope for the display of their highly (we may say abnormally) developed emotional powers. The result is a wholly perverted taste for this sort of thing on the part of the theatre-going public.

What we are called upon every day to witness in a so-called house of amusement and under the guise of a lesson in morals is a minute dissection of entirely unnatural and sickly states of mind, with which we have never been and by all the tests of time never can be brought into contact in real life. If characters such as those represented are to be found anywhere it is in the land of those who portray them—in Germany, perhaps, or in Italy or France, where climatic conditions have produced natures of extreme complexity and such as are and are apt to remain quite beyond our range of experience. Their impersonation, then, on our stage is entirely uncalled for and undesirable, and the sooner we as a theatre-going people come to that conclusion the better.

B. B.

WARNINGS WHICH AMERICA SHOULD HEED.

[Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., in December Success.]

In the United States there was at first little social inequality, and there were no great differences of wealth. An American statesman, writing in 1788, remarked that, as the President and the Senators must all be American citizens, their private incomes could not possibly be a source of danger, so little did any one of them dream of the appearance of millionaires. As respects manners, equality has no doubt maintained itself. But, as respects wealth, no other country now shows such portentous contrasts between poverty and wealth, not that poverty is so common as in Europe, but that vast accumulations of wealth are far more numerous in America than elsewhere in the world. The political arrangements of the United States have happily averted any danger of a general oppression of the poor by other classes. Such expressions of enmity to the rich as are sometimes heard come not from native Americans, but from immigrants who have lately quitted Europe. No general antagonism of one class to another seems likely to arise. Were it threatened, the experience of Europe would counsel the making of every effort to avert such a misfortune, which has been one of the most fertile sources of discord and weakness wherever it has existed on that continent.

The mention of social inequalities suggests another, though a less important matter, in which America may avoid a mistake which nearly all European nations have committed. I mean the establishment of artificial distinctions of rank conferred by the head of the state. These distinctions, whether they take the form of titles of nobility, or of orders of knighthood, or of places in a so-called Legion of Honor, with crosses, and stars, and ribbons, and all such badges of prominence, have proved to be an almost unmixed evil. The few instances in which, by rewarding merit that would otherwise have gone unrecognized, they express the gratitude of a people for great services rendered, and stimulate others to similar achievement, are greatly outnumbered by the instances in which they were not needed at all. Such distinctions are most defensible, or, rather, least harmful, when awarded for services rendered to the state in military or naval or civil employment; yet they really are not needed, for the best service is that which is given with no thought of such rewards. In politics they are apt to degenerate into a form of bribery, for governments always have used them and always will use them as a means of rewarding or obtaining service rendered, not to the nation, but to a party or a person. When brought into the field of science or art, they are hardly less mischievous, though in a different way. Any American who shall examine the working of the systems under which these so-called titles or badges of honor are bestowed in the countries of Europe will have cause to rejoice that this practice is one which the federal constitution forbade, and which no American state has so far tried to introduce.

THE SEX PROBLEM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Segregation of the sexes for the first two years of college life is now a fact at the University of Chicago, so far as the dictum of its board of trustees can make it so. The policy of providing separate quadrangles and separate classes for the young men and women in their Freshmen and Sophomore years has been consistently championed by President Harper, and when the matter came before the trustees for decision there were 13 votes in its favor to three against it. The action has aroused bitter criticism, even in the faculty of the university. "The clock of progress has been turned back." "The cause of co-education has been betrayed in the house of its friends." "The university has relapsed into the methods of mediaevalism."

In sounding phrases like these the opponents of the policy of segregation have denounced the action of President Harper and his board of trustees. Meanwhile President Harper has kept his counsel—and his temper. "The working out of the plan will take time," he says. "Just as soon as I can I shall present a full report of what the plan involves. People do not now understand it. Even some of the faculty do not fully know. It will go into operation so gradually that the change will be hardly perceptible." Sensible people will be content to wait to see how the plan works before denouncing it. Certainly President Harper was well satisfied of its merits before he urged its adoption. And, in matters educational, the judgment of President Harper has heretofore proved good.

VERY FUNNY!

[Boston Herald.]

It is difficult to say, off-hand, which is the funnier, the Federation of Labor resolutions repeating President Gompers's denunciation of President Eliot as a Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, or the 'Frisco mayor's denunciation of the Harvard president as a man with a full stomach and princely salary, prating about what he calls work. They'll both do for gems of peculiar thought.

NORRIS IN CALIFORNIA.

When Frank Norris left New York several months ago he was bound for San Francisco, where he intended to take passage to the Mediterranean on a wheat ship, but he bought a mountain ranch on the Pacific slope instead, and intended to live and work there, coming to New York for a few months every second winter. Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend, "I can shoot deer from my front window. The quails are a pest. There's a trout stream just around the corner. We have the Stevensons for near neighbors. This beats a New York apartment."

"The Pit," now running in The Saturday Evening Post, had been finished before he left New York, and he was about to begin "The Wolf." The two novels, together with "The Octopus," were to form an Epic of the Wheat—the growth in California, its sale in Chicago and the story of its consumption in Europe. "The Pit," shortly to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a story of the love of a Chicago girl and how it became entangled with a corner in wheat.

A SONG OF THE FAIR.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Helen's lips are mute today,
Cleopatra, where is she?
Sappho's gone the old, old way,
Petrarch's Laura's dead, ah me!
They are dust, those beauties all,
But I hear a maiden call
Who is thrice as fair, I trow,
As those belles of long ago.

Dido ne'er can smile again,
Beatrice is gone for aye;
All those loves of ancient men
Have become but common clay!
What care I? Upon my knees
Sits a little maid, and she's
Fairer than they were, I trow—
I am but her daddy, though.

FANCIES.

Van Grab—I hear you are going to retire from business?

Mr. Largefamily—Yep—my last daughter was married off yesterday.—Brooklyn Life.

"Did you ever take out a problem play?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "last season we did nothing but figure on railroad rates, hotel bills and the pay roll."—[Washington Star.

Hubby—Yes, dear, you are the apple of my eye.

Wifey—Oh, I am? Well, if you'd give me money enough to buy some new clothes, perhaps I wouldn't look so seedy.—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Calrow—Mitcomb was jilted by a girl 20 years ago, and he has hardly spoken to a woman since.

Barton—Funny, isn't it? Had the girl married him it would have been so different. He'd be flirting with every woman he met.—[Boston Transcript.

"Do you remember Miss May, the girl who had such a bad disposition? Well, she is married."

"Indeed! Who is the lucky man?"

"Fred."

"Why, he is the one she discarded?"

"Just so! That is why I say he is lucky."—[Chicago News.

"What? Fifty cents a box for those pills!" cried the customer. "Why, it's robbery."

"I wouldn't say that," returned the druggist, coolly.

"No?"

"No. Since pills are under discussion I'd try to be humorous, and call it pillage."—[Philadelphia Press.

Father (left in charge)—No, you cannot have any more cake. (Very seriously)—Do you know what I shall have to do if you go on making that dreadful noise?

Little Girl (sobbing)—Yes.

Father—Well, what is that?

Little Girl—Give me some more cake.—[Current Literature.

PERSONALS.

....Physicians attending Governor Yates at Springfield, Ill., state that they believe a turn for the better has developed.

....Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher, died suddenly in London last night. Mr. Hughes was one of the leading spirits of the social purity movement and anti-gambling league.

....Henry Bacon, the Boston painter, will sail from London next week for Egypt for his regular winter season at Cairo, and Mrs. Bacon ("Lee Bacon," author of "Our Houseboat on the Nile"), who has been visiting in Boston for a few days, joins him there later.

....John Dillon and Michael Davitt, the Irish envoys, delivered addresses Sunday at a meeting held in Baltimore. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Whyte and Attorney General Rayner. The opera house was packed. Cardinal Gibbons was among a large number of church dignitaries who attended. About $2,000 in cash contributions was raised at the meeting.

....Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, president of the Utah State Federation of Women's Clubs, has just been elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature by the Republicans of Weber county. Mrs. Coulter is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. She is described as a woman of broad culture and of refinement, greatly interested in educational and industrial questions, and fully alive to the best interests of her adopted state.

....Secretary Shaw tells this story of his second race for governor in Iowa, when he failed to carry his own county. He was chatting with a witty Irish cobbler, who dryly congratulated him on his election. "Yes, I'm glad to be elected," said Mr. Shaw, "but I am sorry to have lost the county where I live." Pat didn't say a word. "What do you think about it, Pat?" persisted the successful candidate. "Begorra! It's the divil's own pity ye didn't live in every county in the shtate," was the explosive reply.

HOT GRAHAM BREAD.

It is needless to rehearse the delights of hot graham rolls or bread for breakfast. One of the best rules for this bread calls for a quart of graham flour, a pint of wheat flour, a large handful of yellow Indian meal, a level tablespoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, half a yeast cake melted in water or half a teacupful of any good yeast. Mix up the bread with lukewarm milk or water to a stiff dough, as stiff as can be stirred. Cover it carefully and set it to rise over night in a warm place. In the morning bake it as bread or rolls, letting it rise half an hour after it is put into the pans. It is delicious eaten hot in milk for supper on a cold night.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Early, like day,
Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heaven
Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.
—[Cowper.

Breakfast.

Wheatlet with Strawberry Jam.
Fried Smelts.
Rice and Potato Patties.
Graham Muffins.
Coffee.

Dinner.

Cream of Celery Soup.
Oyster Loaf. Creamed Potatoes.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Macaroni with Cheese.
Rolled Fig Pudding.
Crackers. Cheese.
Coffee.

Supper.

Tongue Ragout.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Olives. Pancakes.
Tea.

Tongue Ragout. Take some medium thick slices from a cooked tongue and lay on a plate. Scatter over these dry mustard, a little cayenne pepper, a dessertspoonful of olive oil, half the juice of a lemon and its grated rind. Set on this another layer of tongue and season as before. Let stand for four or five hours. To make the gravy for this ragout place one ounce of butter in a stewpan, and when it bubbles mix in a heaped tablespoonful of flour; then add three quarters of a pint of cold stock. Work with a wooden spoon till smooth. Season to taste, color to a nice brown, slip in the slices of tongue and simmer very slowly for a quarter of an hour.

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WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS ROMOC CROSS YOU SEE THE SIGN OF HOPE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC. THE TREMENDOUS FORCES OF NATURE ARE EVIDENCED IN WORKS WHICH MAKE THE MOST STRENUOUS EFFORTS OF MAN LOOK PUNY IN COMPARISON. ROMOC IS ONE OF THESE STUPENDOUS NATURAL TRIUMPHS. ALL THE MIGHTY HEALING PROPERTIES IN NATURE'S VAST STOREHOUSE ARE CONCENTRATED AND BLENDED IN ROMOC. ROMOC IS THE GRANDEST MEDICINE EVER PUT IN BOTTLES. IT WILL PERMEATE YOUR ENTIRE SYSTEM WITH THE ELEMENTS OF PERFECT HEALTH—IT WILL CORRECT THE FAULTY DIGESTIVE ACTION AND RESTORE TO YOU THE SATISFACTION OF PERFECT ASSIMILATION OF FOOD—IT WILL BRIGHTEN THE DULLEST LIFE—IT WILL POSITIVELY OVERCOME STOMACH WEAKNESSES AND DEFECTS. ASK FOR BOOKLET.

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ON BOARD A TRAINING SHIP.

Daily Routine of Work and Duty for the Young Naval Apprentices While at Sea.

[Leslie's Weekly.]

Farragut's famous old flagship, the Hartford, is still one of the most useful vessels in the United States navy. Although she is no longer of avail on the fighting line, being, with her wooden walls, unfit to cope with a modern armor-clad equipped with big guns, she is serving a most excellent purpose as a training ship for naval seamen. Antiquated as she is, she is staunch and spacious, and, as ships go, furnishes comfortable quarters for those on board of her. Supplied with engines, she retains her masts and sails, and as a fine specimen of the old-fashioned type of American war craft, she would attract attention apart from her historic career.

The Hartford returned recently to the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs, after a cruise of six months in West Indians waters. She carried 300 apprentices and a regular crew of 190 men, and there were in all 508 persons on board; a pretty large contingent for a vessel only 226 feet long and of only 2,899 tons. Yet there was space enough for all, and the old ship proved herself as reliable as a sailor as she was roomy, weathering a hurricane in good shape and getting back in very seaworthy condition.

"These boys who come on to learn to be seamen are green enough at the start, and nobody blames 'em, Sir; for it's a world of its own, and we have a language the landsmen don't understand. Many a boy who comes on to learn has to be told over and over again what we call things.

"Each petty officer takes a certain number of the landsmen and drills 'em every day in ship work. You may not know that when we are at sea we sail the Hartford. It's only when there's a storm or big headwind that they use steam. In this way the youngsters learn all about going aloft; all about reefing sails; all about bending sail; and spar drill. No boy is ever allowed to go aloft the first time unless a petty officer is with him. It's just the same here as it is in anything. Some boys learn it right off; some never learn.

"But there are some things they must learn. There's the watch system—the first, second, and third watches. The first watch is from noon till 4 p. m., the second from 4 till 6 p. m., the third from 6 till 8 p. m. Then there's the dog watch from 4 till 8 p. m. Then comes the first watch at night from 8 up to midnight, and the second from midnight to 4 a. m.; then the third from 4 a. m. up to 8, when the first watch I mentioned begins again. Seven bells is breakfast; eight bells is breakfast for the relief watch. Nine-thirty o'clock is quarters, and then drills up to 10:15. The drill consists in handling small arms, single stick and sword exercise; great guns; three-inch rifles for landing purposes. Eight bells at noon is dinner. Then come instructions from 2:15 till 3:50 p. m. Two-bells at 5 p. m. is supper. After supper it's scrub and wash down decks. That catches the landsman first pretty hard, but he soon comes to it. Seven bells at night means swing hammocks. At eight bells watches relieve watches and all others turn in.

"After a cruise of six months the landsmen, or seamen, are transferred to receiving ships and thence to battleships, unless there should be occasion to transfer to the battleships immediately."

BY THE POWER OF A POEM.

Will Carleton, whose new volume of poems, Songs of Two Centuries, has just issued from the Harper press, tells the following incident which occurred in a hotel some years ago. Mr. Carleton asked for his bill. "There is no charge to you, Mr. Carleton," said the proprietor. The author naturally inquired the reason for such unusual treatment, and asked again for his bill, but was again refused. "But," protested Mr. Carleton, "I don't know you." "Mr. Carleton," said the landlord, "some years ago my wife and I had serious differences, and we finally decided to separate. We had been married a good many years. I sent for a lawyer and he drew up an agreement about our property and how it would be divided. Just about that time I read your poems 'Betsy and I are Out' and 'How Betsy and I made Up.' I was struck hard by the poems, and I took them to my wife and read them to her. She cried, and—well, we've been together ever since, and there'll never be a bill for you in this house, Mr. Carleton."

The Watchman says: "We know of a number of ministers who receive less pay than the lowest amount it is claimed a coal miner could earn at the scale of wages existing before the strike."

COAL AND WOOD.

Just arrived, a consignment of

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Bovinine, fresh lot just in, small, 45c.; large, 72c. a bottle.
Fellow's Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, $1.10 a bottle.
Horlick's Malted Milk, small, 42c.; large, 80c. a bottle.
Maltine, with Cod Liver Oil, 87c. a bottle.
Malto Yerbine, 87c. a bottle.
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, 75c. a bottle.
Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil, 85c. a bottle,
Scott's Emulsion, 45c. and 75c. a bottle.
Liquid Peptonoids, 87c. a bottle
Lydia Pinkham's Compound, 75c. a bottle.
Castoria (the genuine), 25c. a bottle.
Cascarets, 10c. and 25c. a box.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets 18c. a box (E. W. Grove).
Seidlitz Powders, full weight, tin boxes, 19c. a box.
Quinine Pills, McKesson and Robbins 2 grain oval, bottles, 100 pills, 39c.
Bromo Seltzer, 10c., 22c. and 42c. a bottle.
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 42c. a bottle
Lithia Tablets (Wyeth's, 5 grain), 35c. a bottle.

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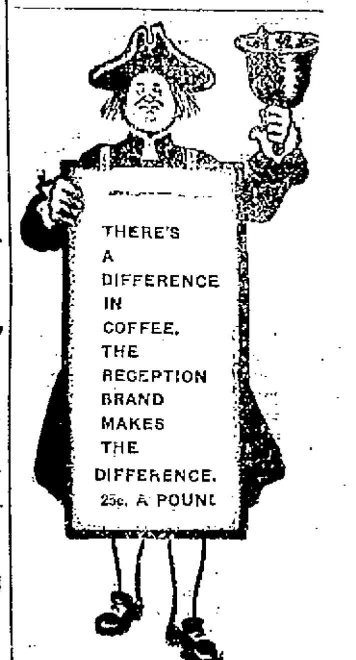

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Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

THE DAILY NEWS TELEPHONES.
When calling the Daily News Office on business, use the numbers 17-2; if the editorial or reportorial rooms are to be reached, or information is desired on current news, call 17-3.

DR. LORIMER.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., has had a remarkable career. In early life he was on the stage. He entered the ministry and was for many years pastor of Tremont Temple, and one of the great pulpit orators of Boston. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist church of Chicago, and after some years he left this church and took the pastorate of Immanuel Baptist church in the same city, which was very much run down, for the sake of saving it, and accomplished this. To go from a strong and prosperous to a weak church is an unusual thing, but it has been done by others than Dr. Lorimer.

Dr. Charles Wood of Philadelphia left a large and strong church in that city to take the pastorate of another church which another minister had left, on the ground that there was no room there for a Presbyterian church. Dr. Wood has proved the contrary. Dr. J. H. Hoadley took a Presbyterian mission church in New York in a tenement house region, built it up into a large independent church. Faith church, and then resigned and took the old Thirteenth Street church, which was regarded as badly run down. Population had moved away from it, and its pastor tried to unit it with the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, then without a pastor, on the theory that one strong church was better than two weak ones. A majority of the Thirteenth Street church refused to be merged in the other, and their pastor transferred himself to the Fourth Avenue church, which was the stronger of the two. Dr. Hoadley took the church he left, has been getting in new people to take the place of those who had moved up town, and the church is doing well.

After several years in Chicago Dr. Lorimer returned to Tremont Temple. When Dr. Faunce became president of Brown University Dr. Lorimer became pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, New York, and now he has for a third time been called to the pastorate of the Tremont Temple, and has declined the call.

ALTERING THE CAPITOL.

The proposition to improve the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, to extend the east front of the central portion so as to bring it out on a line with the wing fronts, and to remove the east portico, will not cause the shudder of dismay through the community that it might a decade ago. We have reached a point where the defects in the work of some past architects are realized, and the country has grown so that the Capitol is not large enough for the purpose for which it was designed. We also have faith in the architects of the day, and feel sure that all that is good of the old will be allowed to stand, if the right men are allowed their say.

The rotunda of the Capitol has never been the impressive hall that its size and height should make it. Its scheme of decoration has been most unhappy. From the cornice down the construction is weak and petty, being the most noticeable thing to the observer. It has been proposed, by former architects in charge of the building, to introduce marble columns, and in a way to remodel the interior. This does not meet the wishes of the present architect, Mr. Elliott Woods, who is of the opinion that restoring the original sandstone finish of the walls, tinting the upper iron work to correspond with the sandstone, finishing the frieze, and increasing the size of the sandstone pilasters as they are now, will improve the appearance in a measure and satisfy the sentiment that dislikes to have old things altered.

On the whole, it is probable that the wishes of the people would be better met by calling in the advice of our most skilled men before any change is attempted, and making the change more extensive. Doing a $60,000 piece of work now in slightly improving the appearance of the historic hall will only be postponing the day when it shall be given a dignity and beauty deserving of the scenes that have taken place there, and deserving of the position it holds in the mind of the people. Perfection, and not improvement, might be as well aimed at if changes are to be made at all. The change contemplated in building out the central part includes leaving the old front as it is, and making it the back wall of an open court between the old and the new building, the new to contain a magnicent vestibule and the needed space, with corridors connecting with the wings.

INCREASE IN RAILROAD EMPLOYES' WAGES.

The larger of the railroad companies in this country are increasing the wages of their employes. Last week the announcement was made that the Pennsylvania road had increased, by 10 per cent, the salaries of 96,000 of its 102,000 employes who have been receiving less than $200 a month, necessitating an outlay of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year more than has been paid. Saturday it became known that the New York Central road had also increased the wages of its train operating forces, on an average of a 10 per cent increase, thereby adding nearly $1,000,000 to its annual pay-roll.

The Philadelphia & Reading company, which employs nearly 20,000 men, and pays about $12,000,000 in wages annually, has also decided to increase the wages, and is now arranging the new schedule. As a result of a conference held in Cleveland, it is almost certain that the trainmen and other employes of the Lake Shore, Big Four, Erie, Nickle Plate, and Wheeling & Lake Erie roads will be granted an increase similar to that granted by the Pennsylvania company last week. In the case of the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads, the principal reason for the voluntary increase in wages is said to be the advanced cost of living.

THE THREE-YEAR COURSE.

The adoption of the three years' course at Brown University, or rather its official recognition and encouragement, for President Faunce says that it is no innovation, but has been practiced upon a limited scale and without special encouragement for some time, is likely to have one effect, the practical elimination of class feeling and spirit, that will be regretted by all graduates who knew of that feature of college life. The college spirit will of course not be affected, but class feeling can hardly be strong or permanent when many students go from one class to another by reason of more rapid progress than their fellows.

That this result is bound to follow the general adoption of the three-year course system has already been proved at Chicago University, where class spirit has become exceedingly weak and almost powerless to bind together the members of the classes. That something of value in the college life and the permanent development of the student will be lost cannot be doubted; for daily association for four years in the close intimacy of the class room by members of classes resulted in the formation of life-long friendships and the powerful influence of character upon character and mind upon mind. This was exceedingly healthful and helpful to the young men who were growing in character and broadening in mind, and who needed such strong and close friendship to steady them amid the associations and in the peculiar environments of college life.

Perhaps more will be gained in scholarship and in a speedier preparation for life work by the brilliant and hard-working student, but all who have felt, and still feel, though many years may have flown and wide separations may have come, the strong and abiding ties of class friendships, and whose hearts yet thrill at the thought or sound of the class yell or the voice and hard grasp of the classmate—all such will regret the absence of such influences from the future college life and the loss of such memories from the post-graduate days of future alumni.

LESSONS IN COAL ECONOMY.

There is discussion as to whether the coal strike has taught better lessons of economy in coal burning to the American people. It is certain that not half the usual quantity of coal has been consumed in house heating these two months passed that is usually burned at this time, and as far as known the health of the people has not suffered from the difference. There has been more soft coal consumed in the furnaces, and a corresponding greater care exercised in running them, as soft coal requires the attention that anthracite does not. Fires have been maintained on cool days, and allowed to go out on the mild days, as they would not have been when coal was abundant, or when the use of soft coal did not make the matter of re-kindling a fire a slight matter.

Generally, open windows have been seen more or less at this season, denoting that the weather at the moment was too mild for the furnace-heated atmosphere within. There has been less "heating all out doors" in this fashion the present season. The garbage collectors have not made so heavy collections as in the past. While we have not reached the thrifty German housewife's point of economy of drying the potato peelings for fuel, we have discovered that heat can be obtained from much that has been waste before. Those who by going without have saved the price of a ton or two of coal each of the last months will have reason for considering if the saving cannot be kept up in a degree permanently. It has been said of Americans that they heated their houses beyond reason or the demands of health, rather to the injury of health. It cannot be said of us now that our houses are over-heated, and perhaps we will arrive at the conclusion before anthracite coal is abundant again that we have been too extravagant in its use in the past.

PROTECT THE PAVEMENT WE HAVE.

Just at present, when every one is talking pavement, it seems proper to consider that which we have as well as that which we are to have. The Thames street pavement is being assisted toward destruction through the carelessness of people who should desist or pay the penalty for the injuries they are inflicting upon it. Kerosene and similar fluids are fatal to such a pavement, yet daily in some part of the street some of these oils are poured upon it. Pit marks have been noted where automobiles have stopped, but more prominent marks—in fact, holes—are to be found where oil wagons have been frequently stopped for the delivery of their contents.

The Kirby Lumber Company of Texas, whether moved by public interest or desire for private gain, is doing the country a favor by putting its immense forest tracts of over 1,000,000 acres under the care of government experts in forestry until such time as the business of getting the best of the forest's yield now, and providing for the best yield for all time, can be learned by its employes. If this sort of thing is catching we shall no longer have cause to fear a coming scarcity of wood in this land, or the ills that the absence of forests means.

President Roosevelt has offered another important position to a colored man, that of one of the assistant attorneys to appear for the government before the Spanish war claims commission, going to John S. Durham of Philadelphia. Mr. Durham is one of the best known colored lawyers in that city and was formerly minister to Hayti. He was endorsed by Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Perhaps the running of electric cars on Long wharf will do more for the city than the accommodation of the public. There are those who think they can see far enough ahead to believe that the laying of the rails there will aid materially the long-talked-of improvement of that way.

President Mitchell makes a good witness. He is cool and collected, never gets rattled, and shows great skill in parrying the sharp thrusts of the opposing attorneys. The miners' case is in good hands, and will be made to stand for all it is worth.

The death of George A. Henty, the English war correspondent and author, will be regretted by a vast army of English and American boys who have read his many instructive books.

The man who discharged a revolver three times at the King of Belgium, without hitting him, must have fired in an aimless sort of way.

We never knew, before seeing the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" procession today, that Lincoln was a gilty man.

President Roosevelt is dining now off bear and possum. That has a sporting flavor.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S NEW BALLOONS.

(Paris correspondent of Scientific American.)

Santos-Dumont is constructing a new airship at the Lachambre establishment, which will be the smallest dirigible on record. With this minute airship he proposes to make the trip across Paris and land at the window of his apartment in the Champs Elysees. For this purpose he is having a special balustrade constructed of copper tubes. The balloon measures 13 feet in largest diameter and has a capacity of 240 cubic yards. It is somewhat egg-shaped, with a long point, and the length is about three times the diameter. This shape has been adopted in order to prevent the pitching movement of the airship. The framework of light pine will be suspended about 6½ feet below the balloon by 44 steel piano-wires. In the centre of the frame is a Clement gasoline motor of three horse power, weighing but 26 pounds. The flywheel of the motor is a bicycle wheel of only 1.8 pounds weight. The screw has 10 feet diameter and makes 200 revolutions per minute. It is to give the airship a speed of 16 feet per second. The basket is made of wicker-work and measures but 16 inches square and 35 inches high, weighing only 12 pounds. The envelope of the balloon is of varnished silk and weighs 66 pounds, while the total weight of the airship when afloat is 460 pounds. The balloon will contain an air-bag of 50 cubic yards provided with a fan, to keep it swelled out. The balloon is to be first filled with illuminating gas in order to place the suspension wires and make the adjustments; finally it will be filled with hydrogen. The airship is to advance with the large end first, like Captain Renard's balloon "La France," which was constructed in 1884.

This airship, the "No. 9," has the same general form as the large airship, the "Santos-Dumont No. 10," which is also in construction at the Vaugirard workshops; the latter is to carry 10 persons. As to his proposed trip across the Channel from Paris to London, the aeronaut stated that he had received two propositions, each from a well known person who wished his name kept secret for the present, offering him a prize of $50,000 for such a performance. One of these persons allows the aeronaut only three trials, while the other allows him five. In view of these restrictions, Santos-Dumont is not inclined to consider the offers, and remarks that M. Henri Deutsch allowed a period of five years for the Tour Eiffel trip, a distance of but seven miles. The persons offering the prize stipulate that as a means of precaution no other aeronaut than Santos-Dumont is to make the attempt.

In a conversation lately held at Paris between Mr. James D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, and Santos-Dumont, the question turned upon long voyages, such as that from Paris to San Francisco. The aeronaut said that he was prepared to make such a voyage, and that if a number of San Francisco gentlemen could be found to put up a prize of $200,000, he would construct an airship at his own expense and make the entire trip on board of her, completing the undertaking within a year.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

News and Notes of Interest and Importance from All Parts of the State.

The weekly meeting of Congregational ministers was held yesterday in the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence. After the devotional exercises the chairman introduced Rev. L. S. Woodworth, who read a paper on "A Chapter from the Old Town Church." The church referred to was the Old Town Church at Rumford, R. I., which was established in 1643, when Rev. Mr. Newman and 10 families came through the wilderness and settled in Rumford and began a work which has rapidly increased up to the present time. Rev. Mr. Woodworth's paper showed the remarkable influence of the church in the community regarding the teachings of education, temperance and church-going habits. According to the paper, there has sprung from this old church, from the time of its establishment up to the present, 15 churches and five missions, all of which are in a flourishing condition and doing a vast amount of good in their several towns and cities. A map was displayed showing the location of the branch churches, and several books and pamphlets of the early days of the old church were displayed, and which showed the vast difference between the Sunday school teachings of that day and the present.

The friction resulting from the action at the annual town meeting in Barrington to close the schoolhouse in the Hampden Meadows district promises to be interesting, and if the plans upon which the Hampden Meadows electors are now working are successful the district may secede from Barrington and become a part of the territory of the town of Warren. The question has been discussed in all its bearings since the vote was taken to make a change in the school system in order to obviate the present congestion of the schools. Saturday evening there was a meeting of the electors in the Hampden Meadows district, the number present being 35. After the matter had been discussed over an hour it was unanimously voted to seek legal advice as to the right of the town to sell the property, and also to ascertain what steps could be taken for annexing the district to the town of Warren. A committee was appointed for these purposes, and money, it is said, will be contributed by the citizens in furthering the matter. The committee is to report at another meeting to be held the latter part of the week. The district of Hampden Meadows is a strip of land running north and south between the Barrington and Palmer rivers east of the town of Warren. It is about three miles in length and on an average one mile in width. The population is estimated at 260. It is a farming district with many good farms. The total number of voters is 56, and it is conceded that the district is strongly Republican.

The bursting of a rotating extractor, revolving at a high rate of speed, at the Union Hand Laundry in Providence, yesterday, for a moment placed in jeopardy the safety of a number of employes and broke Manager William Logan's left leg, besides bruising and lacerating his forehead. It is regarded as almost miraculous that none of the other persons in that part of the laundry was struck by the flying pieces of iron. There were 10 or a dozen employes at work near the spot, but these all escaped except Mr. Logan, the manager. One of the largest fragments of iron struck him in the leg, fracturing the femur. He was struck in the forehead, also. One of the women proprietors of the laundry stood beside Mr. Logan, and her escape from injury was a very narrow one.

Samuel Norris, a well known resident of Bristol, died at his home in that town yesterday afternoon. Mr. Norris had not been in good health for the past few years. He was born in Boston 75 years ago. At one time he was interested in manufacturing in Bristol. He traveled a great deal and at one period in his life was a resident of England. Mr. Norris was a Republican in politics and very much interested in public affairs in Bristol. He leaves a widow, a daughter and a son, Samuel Norris, Jr., attorney and Secretary of the United States Rubber Company and a member of the law firm of Norris & Barney, Providence.

Mrs. Ellen Crookes, widow of Rev. William Crookes, died at her son's home in Providence, Saturday, after an illness covering a period of four years. She was 78 years old. Mr. Crookes was a Baptist minister and his last pulpit was the Free Baptist Church at Graniteville. Previous to that time he preached at the Pond Street Free Baptist Church in Providence. Mrs. Crookes was a Methodist and was the oldest member in time of attendance at the Asbury church, corner of Hewes and North Main streets. Mrs. Crookes was born in Outbridge, England, but had lived in this country 55 years, about 40 years of this time in Providence. About 35 years ago she joined the Asbury church and up to the time of her illness was a faithful worker. Mr. Crookes died nine years ago.

The state returning board has completed the counting of the votes of Providence for general state officers. Compared with the count of the election officials the figures are inclined to favor the Democrats, though changes are slight and results are in no wise affected. The pluralities of Governor-elect Garvin and Lieutenant Governor-elect Archambault are increased, while the votes for all the Democratic candidates show gains over the announcements the day after election. Secretary of State Charles P. Bennett and Attorney General Charles F. Stearns have their votes increased as well, while the count for Governor Kimball and General Treasurer Read loses very slightly. The greatest discrepancy was found in the count for general treasurer, where the plurality of Clarke Potter was raised from 1,619 to 1,336, nearly 300. This was due to the increase given Mr. Potter, since Mr. Read lost only 25 votes, but Mr. Potter gained 262.

The following information from Tiverton shows that old-fashioned methods for general improvement are still followed in some parts of Rhode Island, where the citizens are not afraid to work for the general good: "A call has been sent out for all the farmers and school boys who can assemble, with their teams or without them, to meet on the grounds of the chapel, Bliss's Four Corners, next Tuesday, to clear the grounds of rocks and stones."

LAKES ALWAYS FROZEN OVER.

[Portland Oregonian.]

Two lakes covered with ice at all times of the year have just been discovered in Baker county. C. M. Sage of this city on Sunday, July 27, crossed two good-sized lakes in the Granite mountains, some miles northeast of Cornucopia, on hard frozen ice.

Mr. Sage, with a party of friends, went on a hunting and pleasure trip to the almost inaccessible mountain peaks back of the town of Cornucopia, in the Panhandle district. The mountains are high and rugged, and before passing the timber line the explorer must find his way through a primeval forest. A pack horse is the only means of getting into this district, except to trudge along on foot, which, to say the least, is uphill business. One part of the road is so incumbered with fallen trees that it is almost impossible to get through. In order to get supplies to their claims two prospectors were obliged to cut a trail through this tangle of fallen trees, and it was by means of this trail that Mr. Sage and his friends were enabled to ascend the mountains, until they finally discovered the two frozen lakes referred to. The lakes are near the summit, on the north side of the mountain, and in order to reach them the party traveled over ice and snow for a distance of five miles.

The bodies of water are small. One is about 150 feet across and the other is between 600 and 700 feet in diameter. They are well-defined lakes or pools, however, covered with a thick coating of ice, clear as crystal and as smooth as glass, which is so thick and strong that the exploring party did not hesitate to ride across on horse-back.

Mr. Sage says so far as he is able to judge the ice on the lakes never melts, because they are so situated behind two tall peaks that the sun's rays never strike them with sufficient power to make any impression on the snow and ice. This land of perpetual snow and ice is within a day's ride of Baker City by the present means of transportation, part way on a buckboard and the rest on horseback. It would scarcely be more than a ride of an hour and a half on an electric railroad. Mr. Sage is of the opinion that from the tiny of the country other larger and more picturesque lakes with perpetual ice will be discovered.

Public Hearing.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES of the City Council will have a public hearing at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Thursday, November 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the following petition of the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway Company:

PETITION.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport:

The subscriber, your petitioner, respectfully pays that it may be authorized to lay its tracks and operate its railway upon the following named streets, in addition to the streets in which it is now authorized to lay its tracks and operate its said railway, to wit: "From Marlborough Street southerly along Broadway to Washington Square and turning and running westerly down Washington Square across Thames Street and down Long Wharf to the depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and also from Bull Street along Broadway to Farewell Street, and thence turning and running along Farewell Street to Walnut Street, and thence turning and running westerly along Walnut Street to Third Street, thence turning and running southerly along Third Street to Bridge Street, and also running northerly from Walnut Street along Third Street to the Naval Training Station, so called, with an extension from Third Street along a public highway to land of the United States Government."

All interested are invited to attend.

WILLIAM O. MILNE, Chairman.

November 17, 1902.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

To Road Contractors.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
MIDDLETOWN, R. I.
NOVEMBER 17, 1902.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office from residents of Newport county only, until Saturday, November 22, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon, for grading, stoning and improving about 225 feet of the West Main road on Weaver's hill, according to specifications therefor adopted by the Town Council of said Middletown this day, and to be seen at this office.

Said Town Council hereby reserves the right to reject any and all proposals which may be received.

By order and in behalf of said Town Council.
ALBERT L. CHASE, Clerk.

Established 1880.

We are Still Doing Business

At the old place, and a call at our shop will convince you that we have everything in the line for antique and modern clock repairing. Old-fashioned Hall and Banjo Clocks, with wooden wheels and brass movements, which are out of commission, made to run again. Watch and Jewelry repairing.

P. H. CASWELL, JEWELER.
Telephone 669-3. 12 Third Street.

Notice!

To Middletown Taxpayers

The Collector of Taxes for the Town of Middletown will be at the National Exchange Bank, Newport, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 7, 15, 22 and 29 and on Monday, Dec. 1, 1902, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 M., for the purpose of receiving the Town and Poll Taxes. The last day for paying Town Taxes Monday, Dec. 1, 1902. All Poll Taxes should be paid on or before Jan. 1, 1903. Checks may be sent to Joel Peckham, Collector, Melville Station, Newport, R. I. The following resolution was passed by the electors of the Town: Voted and Resolved, That all taxes assessed pursuant to the provisions hereof and not paid by the first Monday of December next, A. D. 1902, shall then bear interest, and interest shall be charged and collected thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum until paid.

JOEL PECKHAM, Collector of Taxes.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
207 Thames Street.

For Sale.

A Very Well-Built House,

In a central and favorite location, will be sold at a low price to close an estate.

R. C. DERBY 136 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Showers tonight in eastern Maine; Wednesday, generally cloudy; brisk to high easterly winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	48	53	53
Wind.	N E	N E	E
Weather.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 39 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 20 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 33 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 42 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 25 m
High water ..... 9 h 11 m; 21 h 45 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 39 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 19 m
Moon rises ..... 20 h 48 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 40 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 37 m
High water ..... 10 h 01 m; 22 h 40 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 41 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 19 m
Moon rises ..... 21 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 38 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 39 m
High water ..... 11 h 01 m; 23 h 40 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 42 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 18 m
Moon rises ..... 24 h 05 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 36 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 41 m
High water ..... 12 h 02 m; — h — m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, November 22, 2 h 47 m, E.
New Moon, November 29, 21 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter December 6, 1 h 26 m, W.
Full Moon, December 11, 22 h 47 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Waitress; 7th page.
To Let—Tenement; 7th page.
Lost—Fox Terrier; 7th page.
Wanted—Bookkeeper; 7th page.
Furniture at Auction; 8th page.
Vinol for Old People; 7th page.
For Sale—Groff Estate; 4th page.
James A. Eddy—Apples; 3d page.
Rest Lunch Milk Biscuit; 6th page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
Opera House—American Band; 5th page.
Geo. C. Barker & Son—Paint; 7th page.
Princess Zenola's Gypsy Camp; 5th page.
E. Otto—For Winter Overcoats; 7th page.
Wanted—Apprentice for Dressmaker; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation to do Housework; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Chamber Furniture; 1st page.
Hearing on Petition of Railway Co.; 4th page.
New England Supper and Entertainment; 5th p.
Middletown—Proposals for Improving Road; 4th.

For Sale.

A desirable two-tenement house, Willow street. Also modern cottage on Powel avenue.

To Let.

An unfurnished house on Powel avenue. An unfurnished house on Division St.

HERBERT L. DYER,
1 TRAVERS BLOCK.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells and Telephones.

PHILIP F. CONROY, Gas Building.
Telephone

FIRE!
FIRE!!
FIRE!!!
INSURANCE.
Henry Bull, Jr.,
183 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE. All companies formerly represented at the Sherman agency now represented at this office.

Real Estate.

For sale, lot on Friendship street, ontains 4,500 sq. ft., $1,000.

Two lots, Hope street, between Powel avenue and Rhode Island avenue, each $1,500.

Two-tenement house in the Point district, lot 5,000 sq. ft., rents for $312. $3,400.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Gas Building. 183 Thames Street.

PROPOSALS.

FORT GREBLE, R. I., OCT. 27, 1902. SEALED Proposals in triplicate, for the construction of a wagon shed, at Fort Greble, R. I., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Quartermaster, will be received until 12 o'clock M. Nov. 25, 1902. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Information and blank forms furnished on application to the Quartermaster. Fort Greble, R. I. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for construction of Wagon Shed, Fort Greble, R. I." and addressed to the undersigned. G. O. HUBBARD, 1st Lieut. Art'y Corps, Quartermaster. 10-28-1902.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, 209 Thames St., Newport, R. I., Oct. 27, 1902. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 24, 1902, for constructing frame Ordnance Storehouse, Fort Greble, R. I. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for public building, Fort Greble, R. I." CAPT. THOMAS H. SLAVENS, Q. M. 10-27-1902.

Boston Market.

NOTICE.

All other markets can have high. I take three times low, Jack, game. Low prices with good meats, win every time.

SCHEDULE FOR

Friday and Saturday Only.

STEAKS.

Round Steak, 2 lbs. for 25c.; Sirloin Steak, 16c.; Short Steak, 15c.

ROAST BEEF.

Standing Ribs, 1st cut, 12c.; other cuts from 6c. to 10c.; Corned Beef from 4c. to 10c.

MUTTON.

Legs of Mutton, 10c.; Fores of Mutton, 5c.; Mutton Chops, 10c.; Lamb Chops, 2 lbs. for 25c.; Stew Mutton, 3c.; Roast Pork, by the strip, 12c.; Salt Pork, 12c.

I carry a full line of GROCERIES which are proportionately low.

Boston Market Co., Thames Street and Lucas Avenue.
T. M. BRIG, Prop'r.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I have for sale, for $3,200, a house that cost $5,000 to build (only about seven years old), with 2,300 square feet of land, situated on two streets. House contains 10 rooms. Has good view of the bay. Should rent furnished for $300 for summer season.

A. W. LUTHER,
REAL ESTATE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone 320.

FOR SALE—House and garden on Broadway, available for immediate occupancy; in first-class order. 1 dining room, 1 parlor, 1 kitchen, 1 large hall—laundry, closets, 6 bedrooms, 1 study, bathroom, etc.; also concreted cellar, Richmond hot water heater, gas, water, etc. Land 5,000 square feet. In every way a most desirable family residence. Healthy and close to the street railway cars.

DIED.

BOYLE—In this city, 18th inst., Mary Louise, wife of William T. Boyle, aged 25 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 55 Chapel street, Thursday, Nov. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

CAHOON—In Fall River, 17th inst., Freeman S., son of Charles T. and Mary E. Cahoon, in his 22d year.

BARLOW—In Fall River, 17th inst., James Barlow, in his 63d year.

MITCHELL—In Fall River, 15th inst., Charles Mitchell, in his 53d year.

CROWELL—In Providence, 17th inst., Emily L., widow of Nathan Crowell, in her 78th year.

LISTON—In Providence, 16th inst., Milton Liston, in his 77th year.

SOPER—In Bristol, 16th inst., Jennie E., daughter of William Soper.

THAYER—In Pawtucket, 15th inst., Mary E., widow of Ellis Thayer.

ASPIN—In Centreville, 14th inst., Jane E., wife of John W. Aspin, in her 43d year.

PECKHAM—In Glocester, 16th inst., Elias Peckham, in his 76th year.

BULLONG—In Greenwood, 17th inst., Eleanor K. Bullong, in her 63d year.

KNIGHT—In Greenville, 15th inst., David Knight, in his 76th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

As a preventive as well as curative medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is preeminent—its great merit is fully established.

FOR RENT.

Cottage, Carey court,	$10 per month
Cottage, Second St.,	$18 per month
Cottage, Gibbs Ave.,	$25 per month
Cottage, Mann Ave.,	$22 per month
Lower Tenement, Channing St.,	$15 per month
Upper Tenement, Channing St.,	$15 per month
Upper Tenement, Third St.,	$10 per month
Lower Tenement, Sherman St.,	$16 per month
Lower Tenement, Mann Ave.,	$20 per month
Lower Tenement, Broadway,	$15 per month
Upper Tenement, R. I. Ave.,	$22 per month

—APPLY TO—

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
94 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT.

One cottage on Channing street,	$21
Two cottages on Gould street,	$21
One cottage on Summer street,	$30
Half-house on Rhode Island avenue,	$20
Half-house, Rhode Island avenue,	$22
Lower tenement, Sherman street,	$16

Wanted—Some good tenements from $10 to $15 a month. Have some good paying tenants now waiting for some of this class.

FOR SALE.

An excellent modern house of eight rooms, in good situation. Second ward. Particulars on application.

SIMEON HAZARD,
40 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The Groff Estate, 63 Touro Street.
APPLY TO C. H. TABER.

DONKEY FOR SALE.

Broken to saddle and harness; sound and thoroughly kind. Owner leaving city. Apply to coachman, Fearing cottage stable, Narragansett avenue.

For Sale---Piano,

In good condition. Price $75. Apply between 9 and 10, 20 Greenough place.

FOR SALE.

A Number of Fine Ornamental Trees.
All perfect specimens, for lawns. Too varieties, can be moved now or next spring.
WM. O. ELLIOTT, 507 BROADWAY.

For Sale

AT A BARGAIN,

A 9-ROOM COTTAGE

With modern improvements, about 33,000 sq. ft. of land. Price $3,500. Only a small portion required in cash, balance may remain on mortgage.

C. T. KNOWLES,
Bay View House,
Jamestown, R. I.

JEWELERS.

SPECIAL.

A Half Karat Diamond for $55.00.

White, brilliant and perfect. Can't be duplicated at this price.

GLAZIER'S,
96 SPRING STREET.

WATCHES,

Jewelery and Silverware,

Carefully selected so as to have really serviceable goods in each line.

E. C. Blaine
246 THAMES STREET.
Sign of the large regulator clock.

Fresh Cut Flowers.

Cut every morning and cut to order.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decoration a Specialty.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

H. J. HASS, 196 Thames Street.

BLISS,

48 TOURO STREET.

Does all kinds of tin, sheet iron or copper work; sets the best hot air furnace in the market; does general repairing in the very best manner. Telephone 518-3.

NATURE'S MEDICINE.

Lecture on the Useful Properties of Native Plants by Mr. F. G. Wheaton.

Indigenous plants and their uses in medicine formed the subject of Mr. F. G. Wheaton's lecture before the Natural History Society last evening. Introducing his topic by an interesting account of the discovery and naming of Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, the lecturer went on to describe a number of common wayside and field plants which possess valuable medicinal properties.

Beginning with the winter bloomers, the alders, useful as astringents, and hamamelis virginica, with the wonderful healing qualities which gave it its popular name of witch hazel, were described. Of the latter he mentioned its uses as a divining rod to locate wells, and also spoke of the witch hazel brooms used by the Indians to sweep their floors to keep away evil spirits. Snake roots of several varieties, the pitcher plants, which attract insects only to kill them; the native dew plant, which actually eats and digests small insects, were interestingly spoken of.

Some trees also furnish from their barks, roots and leaves active medicinal elements. For instance, hydrocyanic acid is found in the bark and leaves of the wild cherry. The bark of the white oak gives tannic acid, and the spruce furnishes a valuable extract which many of the old sea captains carried with them as a remedy for scurvy, when made into spruce beer.

The mints, tansy, the sumachs, of which two are indigenous; the bloodroot, so called from the orange-colored sap which exudes from it when it is cut; sarsaparilla, sassafras bark, which was exported in large quantities in Colonial days, and many other native plants were mentioned and interestingly described.

The president, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, after expressing his appreciation of the lecture called upon the audience for remarks or comments.

Captain J. P. Cotton responded by speaking of the necessity for the early settlers' general knowledge of the medicinal properties of native plants. There were few doctors in those days and all ordinary complaints were treated with decoctions of herbs or other equally simple preparations. He had known, indeed, of a well defined case of cholera which was greatly relieved, while waiting for the doctor to come, by an infusion of yellow pond lily roots.

The president and Captain Cotton both spoke of the rare wild flowers—arbutus, fringed gentian, dogtooth violet and others—which have been found in this neighborhood. The so-called "sweet clover," which now lines the road back of the bathing beach, was mentioned as a comparatively new comer in this vicinity. It has been here only a few years and has spread with great rapidity. The heather and gorse or furze were also spoken of as growing here. Jamestown was mentioned as a fine field for the investigations of those interested in botany.

COAL NOTES.

Yesterday a barge load of soft coal arrived for E. S. Peckham. Three schooners and one barge, coal-laden, are on the way here, one schooner and one barge of hard coal for the Reynolds Company being expected today.

Lighter Celtic, late at work on the cargo of soft coal near Whale rock, has located a sunken barge of hard coal in the channel, between Castle Hill and the Dumplings, and will try to save what can be reached by dredging.

In Taunton the Staples Coal Company has dropped the price of hard coal $1.50 a ton, to $7.25 for white ash. This coal has been in possession of the company since before the strike.

DISTRICT COURT BUSINESS.

In the district court this morning Michael E. Harrington was sentenced to 90 days in the Providence county jail for larceny. J. F. Sullivan, for assault, was placed in charge of the probation officer. John J. Sullivan, charged with assault, did not appear and a capias was issued for him. An order was given to bring William H. Barnum from the state farm for sentence for drunkenness. All these were appeals from the district court carried to the common pleas division, and sent back to the district court for sentence.

George Butler, a soldier, for assault on another soldier, was sentenced to 30 days in the Providence county jail.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Jacob Alton Barker has sold to Arthur L. and William C. Peckham, for $1,550, the estate bounded west, 80 feet, on Gibbs avenue; north, 60 feet, on land of Mary E. Brownell; east, 89 feet, on land of Edwards, and south, 69 feet, on Robinson street.

William H. Chapman and wife have sold to U. G. Nason and wife the estate bounded southwest, 50 feet, on a way leading from Broadway; southeast, 118 feet, and northwest, 118 feet, on lands of V. Botin and wife, and northeast, 50 feet, on land formerly of F. N. Barlow.

Joseph B. Wilbar has quitclaimed to George H. Wilbar his interest in a strip of land, 3 by 23 feet, adjoining other land of the grantee.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The first in the series of five social evenings, held under the auspices of the Whensoever Circle of King's Daughters, took place last evening at the Gardner House, and proved an enjoyable affair. A good-sized gathering was present and entered heartily into the enjoyment of the various games, which included ping pong and cards. After the games, Mrs. A. L. Champlin and Messrs. Augustus H. Swan and Daniel Boone of Newport sang. The entertainment closed with dancing and refreshments were served.

The steam fire engine which has been at Newport receiving an overhauling and a new set of tubes was brought back today, the repairs having been completed.

Steamer Beaver Tail made a special trip last night for those who wished to attend the play, "Lovers' Lane," in Newport. About 30 made the trip.

The annual roll call of the members of the Central Baptist Church will be held tomorrow evening, with an address by Chaplain Cassard.

Revenue cutters Dalton and Dexter were both in Dutch Island harbor yesterday. It is quite unusual to see both of these vessels here at the same time.

Mrs. Hugh McGuire is visiting Mrs. Hannah R. Spencer in New Bedford.

THE REMINGTON CASE.

The death of the late Robert R. Remington has again been revived by a long story, with pictures, in the New York Evening Journal of yesterday, purporting to be furnished by Mr. Remington's brother, but disclaimed this morning by the latter. The article claims that Remington could not have committed suicide and must have been murdered, and intimates that Mr. Remington is following up all possible clues to discover the manner of his brother's death.

The report appeared, not in the morning paper which is sent to Newport under the name of Evening Journal, but in the regular news edition, which does not come here. Extracts, however, are published in other papers, giving the story, which meets with no credence here, where the facts in the case are best known. When he was here Mr. Remington's brother did not take all the opportunities that were offered to learn about the facts; he only tried such sources as seemed best to him, though he was told of others. There is probably no doubt but that Mr. Remington still has an idea that his brother was murdered. He had it when he visited Newport, and will perhaps always have it.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PRISON WORK.

[Harper's Weekly.]

From time to time the newspapers tell of the work of Mrs. Ballington Booth for discharged convicts. No class of men stands more in need of help, and no one seems better constituted to help them than Mrs. Booth. She is a woman with a great heart, great personal charm, and exceptional ability. Her work in the prisons and for the ex-convicts has been going on for several years, and has been carefully and successfully organized. Her convicts become members of the Volunteer Prison League. When they get out of prison they are received by the agents of Mrs. Booth's society, and a good many of them go first to Hope Hall, a home that is maintained near New York for their reception. There they stay till work is found for them. Thirteen hundred ex-convicts have passed through Hope Hall, and Mrs. Booth says that few of them have disappointed her. She reports too, that it is easier to find work for them than it used to be. Her work has spread, and she has lately opened a new Hope Hall in Iowa, the building being provided by a man who became interested in her labors. Officers of prisons and officers of justice are usually glad to help her.

Her theory is that the majority of men in State prisons are not criminals. That is doubtless true, but society inclines to insist that once they go to prison, criminals they shall be forever after. This end it promotes by its unwillingness—not unnatural to give them employment. But of course all prisons ought to be reformatories, and all ex-prisoners ought to have a chance and due aid to become honest men. Such efforts as Mrs. Booth's to give them such aid are services rendered to society quite as much as to the men whom she befriends.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. C. C. Ball of Block Island is in town.

—Mrs. Austin L. Sands has gone to New York.

—Revenue cutter Dexter was in port for a short time today.

—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Faerber have gone to Philadelphia to visit their daughter.

—Mr. E. L. Doucette was called to Holyoke, Mass., today on account of the death of his grandmother, 85 years of age.

—Mr. Adam Ehrhardt, formerly of this city, has been promoted to the piano regulating department in the employ of J. C. Fischer, piano manufacturer, New York city.

—H. B. Lidstone and J. E. Allen of Boston, T. W. Forrest and E. Searing of New York, R. H. Beattie of Fall River and John A. Bilsh of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—The street cars hereafter will wait at the corner of Touro and Spring streets until the end of the plays at the Opera House each night, to accommodate would-be passengers. For some time this has not been done.

—The Young Men's Christian Association and Fort Greble teams had a football game arranged for tomorrow, but it was cancelled by the Fort Greble team, which has probably not recovered from its game of Saturday.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Arthur W. Chase the lower part of the house at 19 Mount Vernon street to F. A. Davis, and has also let for Julia Greelish the upper part of the house at 40 East Bowery street, to John Burns.

—Lieutenant Colonel Howe, inspector general of the Department of the East, today began his annual inspection of the troops, quarters and munitions at Fort Greble. This will occupy two days, after which he will come to Forts Adams and Wetherell.

—The promises of a storm, which the weather wise have been getting from the appearance of the sky for the past few days, have not yet materialized, but the northeast storm signal is flying, and the weather bureau has come to the assistance of the local prophets.

—Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's string of blue-ribbon winners, entered for the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, has been withdrawn, owing to the death of her brother, Mr. F. B. Ludeling of Louisiana.

—This morning Mr. James McGuire, blacksmith, slipped overboard from a slime-covered board on Kinsley's wharf and was rescued by Captain P. H. Harrington of the wharf, who thus scored his fourth rescue of the season, some of them being very close escapes from drowning.

—The local disturbance this morning received the following bulletin from the weather bureau at Washington: Moist northeast storm warning signal at 9 a. m. A storm of moderate energy is central off Hatteras, moving northeast; will increase in energy, causing strong to high easterly winds on the south New England coast this afternoon and tonight.

SOCIALISTS DID NOT VOTE.

Chamber of Deputies to Congratulate King Leopold on His Escape.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—The chamber of deputies today voted an address of congratulation to King Leopold on his recent escape from assassination at the hands of Hubino, the anarchist. The socialists refrained from voting, and expressed the hope that the Belgian government would send apologies to the British foreign office for the arrest of James Keir Hardie, M. P., on suspicion of being connected with the conspiracy to take the life of the king.

BOYCOTT A FAILURE.

Cars of the Schnectady Street Railway Well Patronized.

SCHNECTADY, Nov. 18.—The failure of the boycott imposed by the Schnectady Trades Assembly on the Schnectady Railway Company's lines is conceded today by labor leaders and their association, and it is believed that at the special meeting of the trades assembly called for this evening the inhibition will be removed. There is an overwhelming public sentiment against the action of the trades assembly in ordering the boycott. Henry V. Jackson, president of the trades assembly, who is generally credited with the responsibility for the action of that body, declares in an interview that the boycott doubtless will end disastrously. He is furthermore quoted as saying that the boycott was observed by but 40 per cent of the trades unionists. This figure is different from that indicated by Secretary Carr of the railway company, who declares that the falling off in traffic throughout the city was but five per cent.

It is stated that the Masons' Union at their meeting last evening denounced the boycott as not based on sound union principles, and that other unions will follow their example. It is said by some of the labor men who are opposed to the boycott that it will have the endorsement of only a few of the labor unions, not many.

Printers, lather, machine and painters' unions will meet this evening, and it is said that they will pass resolutions condemning the boycott. This morning the cars were well patronized, and the unionists were obliged to laugh at the boycott. Nothing was to be seen of the companies who were to take the names of union men riding on the cars. One of the things that was expected to happen from the boycott was the sympathy of the women, who resolved to stay off the cars.

STARTED IN THE GREENERY.

Summer Residence at New Marlboro Destroyed by Fire.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The summer residence of Dr. E. M. Culver of New York, located in the town of New Marlboro, was burned to the ground early today and the loss is estimated to be $30,000, with an insurance of $17,000. Dr. Culver's home was one of the finest country seats in this section, and the owner frequently entertained large house parties, including Senator Clark of Montana. The fire did not start in the house, but in an adjoining greenery, from which it quickly spread to the residence. The origin is not known.

FLUES FOR VENTILATING CITY HIGHWAYS.

[Scientific American.]

The solution of the problem of the purification of the subsurface atmosphere known as ground air must sooner or later become vital to a city's inhabitants. That the state of the public health may be set forth as the chief asset of a community's prosperity is shown in the presence of an epidemic. Thanks to the high development which sanitary engineering has reached, sewerage and ground drainage are well-nigh perfect. The question of surface and ground-air drainage, while backward in its development, becomes of none the less importance to the engineer, and though dealing with the mixtures of gases they are subject to the governing laws of flow and diffusion as is the more stable liquid. In New York city, owing to the great concentration of inhabitants, combined with the spirit of progress of our times, manifested by blocks of high buildings, which change streets into narrow lanes, the many systems of pipe galleries and tunnels for water, gas, steam, sewage, telephone, telegraph and light and heat wires, besides the rapid transit passenger tunnel soon to be installed, all tend for the most extreme conditions for an impressive exhibition of the evil. Street tunnels, basements and buildings having an intimate connection, the free circulation of all that is harmful is unhindered.

The deleterious substances which are the chief sources of ground-air contamination comprise, besides dry, dust-borne particles and matter held in suspension in water vapor, the effluvia arising from the decomposition of organic matter and the more demonstrable poisons found in leaking illuminating gas mains. According to the statement of one sanitary expert, it is generally acknowledged by the gas companies of our city that fully one third of the whole quantity of gas manufactured by them leaks away before delivery through the house meters occurs. They recognize that it is far cheaper to manufacture this large excess of gas and allowing it thus unheeded to contaminate the lower atmosphere of streets and buildings than to attempt to make tight mains or house connections. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the water-gas now so largely employed for lighting and heating, which is principally composed of carbon monoxide, is injurious and, indeed, becomes deadly when present in a quantity equal to one per cent of mixture. The custom of street dissemination of what may be called gas sewage is proportionately as injurious to healthy living as though water sewage was left to decompose in the city's gutters.

Carbon monoxide being odorless, it becomes doubly dangerous; for it not only suffocates mechanically, but acts directly as a true poison to the human system. Collections of mixed gases takes place to such an extent that manhole explosions are not of infrequent occurrence, and the several companies occupying tunnel space in the streets are forced to secure conduit covers against gas pressure by bolting.

The plan to be submitted for the carrying off of contaminated ground air consists of a system of flues, connected at sufficient intervals with subcellar and tunnel chamber compartments. When practical, chimneys constructed of metal piping or of brick may be built in connection with buildings. In districts where this is impossible they may take the form of ornamental columns. According to the observations of Dr. Draper, director New York state weather bureau, the average yearly wind velocity over New York city is seven miles an hour. This speed being apparent at a mean height of 70 feet above ground level, it becomes thus entirely practical to employ the means which have been suggested for the removal of an insidious present and growing evil.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG ARTISTS.

There is perhaps a lesson of some sort for young artists in the story told by Frederick Kost, the landscape and marine painter, of the days when he was just starting. It was at a time when things were not prospering as he could have wished—when, in fact, the artist was pretty hard up—that a man wearing a great fur lined overcoat knocked at the door of his studio. The stranger was evidently a Westerner, and a man of wealth.

"Mr. Kost," he said, "I have seen pictures of yours at different exhibitions, and I think I would like to own one."

Then he nodded approvingly at a landscape on the easel, and said: "That is exceedingly nice. But," he added after a pause, "might I make a suggestion?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Kost. "Go ahead."

"Well," said the would-be purchaser, "I think the sky might be changed with advantage," and he started in to explain the alteration which he thought would improve the painting.

Mr. Kost did not agree with him, but as he wished to sell the picture he said he would consider the matter. And the stranger went away, promising to call in a few days.

Mr. Kost went to work to change the sky, against his own judgment, to suit the stranger. He ended by changing the entire picture to suit the sky. In fact, from a landscape, it grew into a marine. The stranger never turned up, and the artist cursed his folly in having acted contrary to common sense to please an ignorant person, and so spoiled one of his best efforts, the result of several months of work.

About a year later a knock took Mr. Kost to his door again, and there stood the stranger in the fur-lined overcoat. Being asked in, he took a seat before the easel and nodded approvingly at a picture that happened to be there.

"I like that—like it very much," he said thoughtfully. Then, after a pause: "but may I make a suggestion?"

Mr. Kost was not so angry with the man as annoyed at the recollection of his own foolishness. He looked squarely at his visitor.

"Go to the devil with your suggestion," he replied.

"What's that?" exclaimed the stranger.

Mr. Kost repeated his invitation. For a moment the other colored. Then he smiled quietly. "Well, Mr. Kost," he replied, "I may take that trip some day; but not just yet. In the meantime, I think I will buy that picture of yours."

After a pause he continued: "I would have bought the painting you showed me last year, Mr. Kost, but when I buy a picture I want it to be one with which the artist is perfectly satisfied, which he considers a sample of his best work. When you consented to change the other picture, I concluded that you were not sure of it yourself. But I guess if you think enough of this one to ask a man to go to the devil because he wished to make a suggestion concerning it, it is the stuff I want."

And the picture was sold accordingly.

Telephone Number 520.

Drink Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 180 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Watre.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.50 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

Spice-Cured Corned Beef,

ROLLED,

10c. per pound.

H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames St

Equally Good for Coal or Wood.

THE GLENWOOD HOME GRAND RANGE,

With asbestos-lined oven and two oven shelves, bakes three rows of food evenly at once. It burns either coal or wood and makes cooking easy.

SOLD ONLY BY

WALSH BROS.

EIGHTEEN EGYPTIANS KILLED.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine Near the Citadel in Cairo.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 18.—Eighteen Egyptians were killed and many were injured today as the result of an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a magazine situated near the citadel. The material damage was slight.

PEOPLE PANIC-STRICKEN.

Three Violent Earthquakes, With Heavy Wind, Visit Salonica.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—A despatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Salonica, Roumelia, today announced that three violent earthquakes, accompanied by wind of extraordinary violence, were felt there during the night. No serious damage was done, but the people were panic-stricken.

LIST OF THREE CANDIDATES.

For the Rectorship of the Catholic University in Washington.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Congregation of the Propoganda has received from the apostolic delegation in Washington a list of three candidates for appointment to the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington. Much importance is attached by the Vatican to this appointment, and much consideration is being given to the future of the institution. Opinion differs as to whether it ought to be carried on merely as a higher school for ecclesiastical study or to be transformed into a first-class university, fully equipped to compete with the undenominational universities of the United States.

Monsignor Barretti Apostolic Delegate in Canada.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Pope this morning signed the brief appointing Monsignor S. Barretti apostolic delegate in Canada.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday Evening, November 24.

Return Engagement of the Celebrated

American Band

OF PROVIDENCE, 27 PIECES, INCLUDING

Mr. Herbert L. Clarke,

AMERICA'S GREATEST CORNET SOLOIST;

Mr. Fred Padley,

CELEBRATED PICCOLO SOLOIST;

The Only Claude W. Sparry,

ON HIS GOLD TROMBONE.

Also Mandolin Solo with Full Band Accompaniment.

The program will include Rossi Overture, the Sextet from "Lucia," new marches, waltzes, etc. Regular prices: 25c., 50c. and 75c.

NEW ENGLAND SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the Church Improvement Society, At the First Baptist Church, Thursday Evening, Nov. 20, 1902.

Supper 6 to 8 P. M. Admission to entertainment, 10c. Supper 25c. extra.

Ladies' Fine Muslin Skirts,

Full size, with three clusters of hemstitched tucks,

89c. each.

NEW PATTERNS IN

Fine Muslin Night Gowns,

Trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, from

59c. up.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FLANNEL GOWNS AND SKIRTS

JUST RECEIVED.

A ticket on the $75 in Gold with every 25c. worth purchased.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

PRINCESS ZENETA'S GYPSY CAMP.

The world's most famous Clairvoyant and Psychic Palmists. We do not mean to say that all of the readers are gypsies, as there is but one; but we call the camp a Gypsy Camp because we travel from place to place as the gypsies do.

PRINCESS ZENETA

Is one of the few scientific palmists traveling on the road today with a camp. She has studied Prof. Thomas's, St. Germain's, as well as Cheiro's works. She has few equals and no excellers in this line.

QUEEN OLGA,

Without asking a question, will tell you your name. She does this as a proof of her ability or money refunded. She also foretold the Waterbury fire, the burning of the Lilly block in Torrington, located the body of the Gacott boy in a river at Barry, Vt., located three stolen diamond rings for Mr. Hastings of Montpelier, Vt. (the thief is now in jail), and many others which we can show proof of to anyone interested. In fact, all you wish to know is told you plainly and correctly to your perfect satisfaction; for satisfaction is guaranteed to all. It may be of vital interest to you to have the outcome of your present distress.

QUEEN LOGISE.

This wonderful lady foretold the drowning accident at Old Orchard Beach, Me., this last summer. Refers you to the Boston Globe of August 8, 1902. You may wish to know if it is advisable to make a change in business, in love, in marriage. Shall I succeed in my new undertaking? Can I obtain my wishes, my hopes and my ambitions? This wonderful lady can advise you correctly on all subjects. She tells you everything in your life, from the cradle to the grave. Both of these wonderful people were born with a veil, are the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter. They are scientific palmists, expert card readers and strong clairvoyants, as well as trance mediums.

This wonderful camp is located at

Smith's New Block, 104 Broadway,

For a short time only; do not fail to pay them a visit before it is too late. Your hand read for 15c.; life readings, 50c. and $1.

Do Your Eyes Ache?

Do your glasses cause discomfort? Perfect-fitting glasses never cause discomfort — they make the vision normal. Uncomfortable glasses, don't fit—may be they did once, but the eyes are constantly changing. In any case, they are **The Wrong Glasses.** and wrong glasses are worse than no glasses.

If your glasses are not perfectly comfortable, don't wait a minute. Come here and you'll get the right ones.

OVER 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

106 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Matinee and Evening, At 3.30. At 8:00.

TUESDAY, - - NOVEMBER 18.

STETSON'S

Original Big Double Spectacular

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Co., under the management of LEON W. WASHBURN.

The Barnum of them All.

More Grand Novelties than ever. Gorgeous Scenery, Mechanical Effects, Prof. Gibson's Military Band, Colored Female Fife and Drum Corps, Blood Hounds, Beautiful Chariots and Tableaux Wagons, drawn by handsome Shetland Ponies, Genuine Cake Walkers, Buck and Wing Dancers, Male and Female Quartets, Jubilee Singers, Grand Vision and Transformation scenes, Eva and her Golden Chariot.

WATCH FOR THE BIG PARADE.

IT BEATS A CIRCUS.

Matinee Prices, 15c. and 25c. Evening Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c.

UNITY CLUB.

First Meeting of Winter Session At the Channing Parlors. AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tuesday Evening, 18th November.

An evening of a miscellaneous literary character. A full attendance requested.

LIVERY STABLES.

Horse Clipping.

Now is the time to have your horse clipped. It is no new thing, and has been proved that clipped horses do better, keep cleaner, and are less liable to sickness.

Clip by Electric Power, and will furnish you a horse to use while yours is being clipped.

George P. Lawton,

Park Stables and Carriage Repository,

Cor. Spring, Touro and Barney Sts.

Hayward's Stables,

TEW'S COURT.

Office corner Downing Street and Bellevue Avenue.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

THOMAS KITCHEN,

Livery and Boarding Stable

35 FRIENDSHIP STREET.

Telephone 699.

Old Peter Rock

is spread from Stone Bridge to Bailey's Beach, and from Jamestown to East river, and there is plenty left yet.

Our Blue Crushed Stone Gravel for path dressing is known as the best thing yet. Crushed stone of all sizes screened free from all dirt. Delivered in any part of the city.

MIDDLETOWN CRUSHER.

Peckham Bros., Middletown.

Newport Address, P. O. Box 123. Telephone 663-3.

NATIVE

Cod Fish, Mackerel, Black Fish, Flounders, etc.

WYATT'S MARKET,

122 BROADWAY. Tel. 358-2.

To Let.

Two Cottages on Kilburn Court

One $18 and one $20 per month.

APPLY 105 BROADWAY.

SPALDING'S Basket Ball Goods.

Basket Balls, FOR 12, 15, 16 and 18.

Official Basket Ball Goals. Rules for Basket Ball.

A. Munroe & Son

167 THAMES ST., GOVELL'S BLK.

Headquarters for all outdoor and indoor games and sports.

Coggeshall Farm EGGS.

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142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 914.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, - - November 19.

EXTRA!

MAJESTIC REVIVAL OF

THE TWO SISTERS.

A Glorious Play for Young People of all ages,

—BY—

DENMAN THOMPSON AND GEO. W. RYER,

Authors of

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Presented with Every Advantage.

Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

Reserved Seats now on Sale at Box Office. Only Six Seats Sold to Any One Person.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE 362 Thames St.

Doors open at 1:30. WEEK OF NOV. 17. Continuous Vaudeville Performance Afternoon and Evening.

Billy Washington's Octoroon Co.

Has been re-engaged by special request, with an entire change of program, headed by

MADAME PERKINS,

The Southern Nightingale.

Others in the Cast are such Artists as the Misses Berkeley & Hayes, Mears Sisters, Guthrie & Shenard,

JUNIPER AND BOJANGLE,

TWO CLEVER COMEDIANS.

THE OLD KENTUCKY ORCHESTRA AND CONCERT COMPANY.

Matinee Daily. Come One and All. Admission 10c. and 15c. Evening Performance at 7:30 Sharp. J. H. ROBINSON, Manager.

FLOWERING BULBS.

I have a full assortment of Tulips (single and double), Hyacinths (all colors, single and double), Crocus, Jonquils, Freesia, Narcissus and all kinds of "Hardy Lilies." "Lilium Auratum," the finest hardy lily grown will arrive soon. "Crimson Rambers" will arrive soon.

Food Choppers, all kinds and sizes. Buck Saws, 75c., 80c., and the very best, 95c. Saw Bucks, 40c. Hatchets, Axes and all kinds of Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware.

Bulb Pans, Flower Pots, Hanging Pots, Jardinieres from 40c. to 90c. each. Flower Stands, Jardiniere Stands, "Plantene" and Sheep Manure to make your plants grow; there is nothing better.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine, Lime, Plaster Paris and Muresco, Kalsomine, all colors.

—AT—

H. L. DeBLOIS'S,

10 BROADWAY. SMITH BLOCK.

On Exhibition

—AT—

Wiseman's Art Store

Rare Collection of Old Engravings and Sporting Prints,

COMPRISING SUCH SUBJECTS AS:

Mr. Kemble as Richard III, 1790.

Mrs. Crewe, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 1775.

Master Crewe, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 1776.

The Duke of Bedford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 1778.

Lady Caroline Price, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others.

PIANOS!

Great bargains in pianos coming in from summer rentals.

Call early and select.

JOHN ROGERS,

216 THAMES STREET.

"HIGGINSON'S PREPARED MORTAR"

Makes the best wall or ceiling. Anyone can use it. You add only water.

FOR SALE BY

A. & H. S. HAMMETT,

Lumber, Brick, Lime, Cement, Hardware, Paints, etc.

319 and 321 Thames Street.

MINING OF MEERSCHAUM.

Men Who Work in the Pits in Turkish Districts, and the Valuable Clay They Secure.

[Scientific American.]

The British foreign office has issued a report upon the meerschaum mining industry of Constantinople. This product, which is extensively utilized for the manufacture of pipes, is almost entirely confined to Turkey. The meerschaum can be mined by any person at Sair-sou, Sepetdie, Gheiki and Menlou on payment of 5 plas to the administration of mines—the cost of a permit. The mines of Sair-sou are situated about 17 miles to the east of Eskichehir. The pit at Sair-sou was opened 20 years ago, but today there are 8,000 mines opened, of which, however, only 2,000 are worked, the remainder having been abandoned. Some 4,000 miners work these mines, and every Friday a market is held at which they dispose of the blocks of meerschaum they have extracted during the week. For the accommodation of the workmen 1,000 huts have been erected.

At Sepetdie, about 18 miles to the northeast of Eskichehir, there are some 20,000 pits in a space of six miles, of which only 150 are worked, all the others being exhausted. It is said that these mines were opened 1,000 years ago, which is not incredible, as it is well-known that magnesia was formerly used for many purposes other than the fabrication of pipes; moreover, fuller's earth used to be worked on a vast scale by the ancients. The meerschaum mines are worked by 500 miners, who live in the surrounding villages. At Gheiki, in the neighborhood of Sepetdie, there are 3,000 pits, of which only 100 are worked, giving employment to 400 miners.

The only place where the administration of mines authorized meerschaum to be extracted is Menlou, and here only pits are actually worked, by 100 workmen. The working of these meerschaum deposits, called the Eskichehir mines, which were formerly actively worked, is reduced to 1,700 pits, giving work to some 5,000 miners, the greater portion of whom are Gurds and Persians. These deposits are worked on the following primitive systems:

A foreman or ganger, having from two to 15 men under his supervision, having pegged out a piece of ground, generally a metre wide, a pit is sunk until a red, clayey earth, which is the first sign of the existence of magnesia, is reached. Sometimes this is reached at a few metres from the surface, but as a rule the miners have to dig down some 20 metres, and often 40 or even up to 60 metres, before reaching the red earth, wherein the meerschaum is disseminated in kidneys and other irregular forms. The volume of these blocks seldom exceeds 30 or 40 cubic centimetres, the greatest part of them being the size of a walnut or an apple.

On reaching the gangue containing the blocks of magnesia, the miners drive horizontal shafts through the red clay. This, however, is no easy matter, as they cannot detach or pick off more than 40 grammes of the clay at a stroke. Some of these galleries are no less than a quarter of a mile in length, and it sometimes happens that, owing to these being pierced at random, different gangs meet underground. They work night and day, the galleries being lighted by petroleum.

After a certain quantity of blocks have been extracted, the meerschaum, still enveloped in its gangue, is drawn out of the pit and stacked in the miners' barracks. These blocks are bought by the manufacturers of Eskichehir in job lots every Friday, and about 150 persons regularly attend these markets. The meerschaum is then taken to Eskichehir, where the blocks are cleaned, the operation consisting in scraping and cutting the blocks with a sharp instrument or knife, the meerschaum being soft and easily cut into any shape or form.

More than 1,100 persons are occupied cleaning and shaping these blocks, which, after being thoroughly cleaned, are separated into four classes, according to size and quality. The blocks being ready for sale, a bargain is struck between the pipe manufacturers and the commission agents and merchants of Eskichehir, of whom there are about a dozen. The latter then pack the blocks of these four classes with very great care into boxes of equal size, each block being wrapped in cotton to avoid any friction or shock between the pieces.

The actual annual output of these mines varies from 120 to 150 tons. The Eskichehir meerschaums is very highly prized in Europe on account of its superior quality, and these deposits, notwithstanding they have been worked for centuries, are still considered to be inexhaustible.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Oliphant Reading Club will meet with Mrs. Frances R. Almy Friday afternoon, the subject to be "Edward Everett Hale," and there will be quotations and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Rowell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whiting of Fall River Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lockhart were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby of Tiverton.

Mrs. Alfred Chase is having extensive repairs made to her home.

Mr. Benjamin F. Cornell is in poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gifford and Miss Esther Gifford were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gifford.

Mrs. William Donnelly is spending a week here.

Miss Lizzie Munro, who is sick with typhoid fever, was taken Sunday to the Union Hospital at Fall River.

Mrs. William M. Cook and daughter Eliza went to Pawtuxet Saturday, to visit Mrs. Cook's niece, Mrs. Eva L. Carpenter. Mrs. Cook has returned, but Miss Eliza will spend the week there.

There will be an entertainment and supper, for Rebekahs only, this evening at the meeting of Grace Rebekah Lodge at Oakland Hall.

Mrs. A. P. Marvel furnishes the following statistics for the week ending Saturday, November 15: Highest temperature, 70 degrees, November 10; lowest, 25, November 14 and 15; average, 45; total rainfall, .02 of an inch.

GROWTH IN THE PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

The total output of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania in 1820 was 365 tons. This coal was taken entirely from the Lehigh Valley region, and it was not until several years afterward that mining was commenced in the other anthracite regions of the state. The first shipments from the Schuylkill region were in 1822, and the first from the Wyoming district in 1829, when 1,480 and 7,000 tons, respectively, were shipped from these regions. The growth of coal mining from that time to the present forms an interesting commentary on the industrial development of the country. With but slight variations the increase in the anthracite coal production has been remarkably steady, until the insignificant output in the first quarter of the last century has been swelled to the enormous production in 1900 of 45,107,484 long tons.

It is interesting to note the sources from which this output comes. At the beginning of mining operations the Lehigh region, that in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk and Hazleton, furnished the entire output. Soon after, coal was mined in the Schuylkill region to the south, with about 40 per cent of the total output, followed some six or seven years later by the Wyoming region, with but 6¼ per cent. At the end of 1900 the Wyoming region, in which are located the centres of Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and Carbondale, had forged ahead to the first place in production, with an output of about 54¾ per cent. The Schuylkill came second, with a shipment of about 30 per cent, and the Lehigh section had fallen to the last place, with only 15 1-3 per cent of the whole output.

The figures thus represented appear in a recently published table and chart issued by the division of mining and mineral resources of the United States geological survey. The figures, which include the yearly output for 81 years prior to 1901, are accompanied by a diagrammatic plot of the shipments, which shows with great clearness the relative output of the various regions and the remarkable increase in the total production of the fuel. The location and size of the different anthracite fields, so often confused in the public mind, are also clearly shown on a sketch map of eastern Pennsylvania, which forms part of the publication.

"Mineral Resources" for 1901 shows that the production of anthracite coal last year was 53,568,601 long tons, of which the Wyoming regions produced 49.57 per cent, the Schuylkill region 33.41 per cent, and the Lehigh region 17.02 per cent.

REPORT OF GENERAL RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

In his first annual report General Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, says that the new scheme of organization of the sea coast into artillery districts has as a rule worked well, and it is thought that much more progress in artillery efficiency has been made under this system than would have been possible under the old regimental plan. The development of the present system of fire control has not been satisfactory, owing to unforeseen conditions, but it is hoped that before the close of this year a new system of position finding will be put into practice. General Randolph complains of the insufficient allowance of ammunition for target practice, holding that the recent manoeuvres have fully demonstrated the wisdom of abundant practice with full service charges and sub-calibre practice.

Attention is invited to the necessity of increasing the pay and number of electrician sergeants, in view of the impossibility of caring for the numerous electrical devices at army posts without skilled men. At least 125 such sergeants are recommended with the pay and allowances of first-class sergeants of the signal corps. As another outcome of the manoeuvres General Randolph demands five gunnery specialists for each company of coast artillery, who shall be allowed $5 extra pay per month. Otherwise trained men in the service cannot be retained. General Randolph, in conclusion, declares that the combined army and navy manoeuvres were replete with interest and strongly recommends that similar combined manoeuvres take place annually.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. Sypher and family have gone to New York for a week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey have returned from Switzerland.

—Mr. Marion M. Clarke is here from New York to visit his relatives.

—A big load of hay caused a blockade on Thames street this morning.

—Miss Bessie Faerber has returned from a two weeks' visit to Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe have gone to Southern California for the winter.

—The T. B. H. S. will meet at Miss Irene Lynch's on Green street Wednesday evening.

—Steamer Richard Peck will run on the Fall River freight line in place of the City of Fall River, while the latter is undergoing repairs.

—The public schools yesterday entered upon the early afternoon hours for the winter season, the schools opening at 1:30 and closing at 3:30.

—At the New England supper to be given by the Church Improvement Society at the First Baptist Church Thursday evening the Walter Lowrie Club will give an entertainment.

—Frank D. Sullivan of this city, who last summer was manager of the Jamestown Transfer Company, has secured a position with the Adams Express Company in Fall River.

—Mr. Walter Sherman of this city is attending the annual meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Lansing, Mich. State Master Smith of Border Grange, Woonsocket, is the representative of the Rhode Island State Grange.

—The tenth anniversary of the Newport Naval Reserves is to be observed Monday evening next, at the armory, by a reunion of present and past members and an informal discussion of the triumphs and troubles of the organization since its formation.

—Major G. W. Goethals of the engineer corps was in Onset, Mass., last week, making a preliminary examination of Wareham harbor. In the evening he attended a meeting at which the citizens talked of the needed improvements to their waterway.

—Captains Tom Shea and Walter Loring have returned with parties from gunning trips up the bay, which caused havoc among the black duck and other waterfowl in that section. According to reports heard yesterday on Kinsley's wharf there is very little left for other gunners to secure up there, unless fowl arrive from some other section.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON FIELD.

Prosperous Years for the Planter, Whether He Has Broad Fields or Only a Little Plot.

[Pittsburg, Pa., Gazette.]

This is the time of the year when the darky down in Dixie is his happiest, for it is cotton time. They raise corn, tobacco, sugar cane and many other things down South, but there is nothing that appeals to the average colored person like cotton. The love for it is probably born in him, as his ancestors had to do everything from hoeing the plant to toting it to the press. This is why all the way from North Carolina to Texas, the traveler will find the little patch of cotton somewhere near the negro cabin—simply because he likes to see it grow, although there are many black-faced farmers scattered throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic states who are much better cotton raisers than their white neighbors, for they will sometimes raise more than one bale to the acre, while the colonels and majors in the vicinity cannot average more than 200 or 100 pounds.

From the time the bolls of the cotton plant begin to open until the snowy fleece is pulled from it by the deft black fingers, things are lively in the cotton states, for there is a deal to do and not much time in which to do it. The planter watches the weather signs as carefully as the farmer whose hay has been cut, for moisture is as bad for cotton after it is exposed in the boll as for the new cut hay, and at the sign of the storm every available hand, from the pickaninny, who can just toddle, to the grandfather, who may have worked in the same field as a slave, is pressed into service, each one being paid according to the amount he secures.

And it is wonderful how many pounds a quick young darky, either male or female, can put into the bag or basket in a day. It does not take long for 100 to strip a good-sized field of every vestige of the plant. As fast as their receptacles are filled, along comes a wagon hauled by one or two mules, and the bags or baskets are loaded on it, or perhaps the cotton is dumped into the wagon box to be piled high above it, and then two or three stout negroes placed on top to "ballast."

Then it goes to the farm compress, if the old-fashioned way of doing things still prevails, to be screwed down under a heavy beam until it forms an oblong package, which is called a country bale, but this is not the shape in which it finally goes to market, for it is further squeezed into perhaps one-tenth of the size to which it was reduced in the old screw press by the steam compress at the railroad station. Placed between the mighty jaws of this machine, the engine furnishes the muscle which forces every particle of air from out of the texture and mashes the five-hundred-pound package with the strength of a giant.

The picking season, which is the harvest time, of course, to the Southern planter, may last for a month or six weeks as cotton is a capricious product, and a field seldom blossoms or ripens at the same time. One part may be ready to be gathered a week or a fortnight before another section. The staple in the Gulf states and in the far South is usually ready to be baled two or three weeks before the fields in North and South Carolina are harvested. When the picking is fairly under way, however, the roads to the nearest town are lined with rows of planters' wagons, varying all the way from the two-wheeled cart drawn by one mule and carrying a single bale to the six or eight horse team carrying a ton or more piled high in the air with two or three field hands sitting on the top.

Usually it is an all day's journey going and coming, for the planter does not hurry; he takes an early start to get the benefit of the cool of the morning, and if he reaches the hitching place in the centre of the town before 10 o'clock goes over to the store or hotel and spends the middle of the day talking politics and crops, while the hands take a siesta in the shade or gossip with the town darkies and others who have come in on the same errand. If the planter thinks the market is satisfactory the cotton is dumped upon the town scales, he gets his money, generally treats all around, then perhaps buys some supplies for the storehouse, and starts homeward with a light heart and a full pocketbook—provided the market has not gone down.

The last two or three years have been cheerful ones for the cotton planter, for if he has made an average crop and is fairly thrifty he has netted quite a good profit. Nowadays the grower in the Carolinas as well as in the Gulf states can raise it at a cost of not over 5½ cents a pound. Some do better and cut off the half cent. Prices have rarely ranged below 7 cents for what is called middling, while the market has sometimes advanced a couple of cents more, so that those who were shrewd enough to hold their crop until the boom came have sometimes cleared 40 and 50 per cent.

Then the building of the mills practically among the cotton fields has caused a demand at home which has benefited the planter to a large extent. When it is remembered that between the Potomac and the Rio Grande are 150 buildings in which machinery is turning nearly 2,000,000 bales a year into yarn and cloth, an idea of the extent of this industry can be gained. From the windows of some of the largest mills one can look out and see the fields of cotton, a part of which may be carried to the door by the farmers' wagons, and in a week later go out another door to be loaded in packages of cloth on freight cars. These mills employ an army of about 125,000 people, paying them in wages nearly $20,000,000 every year.

The cotton itself is but one source of prosperity. Twenty years ago, when the planter carried his single or his 100 bales to market, he only calculated on the money for which he could sell the cotton itself. Now he not only is paid for the cotton, but for the cottonseed, the oil which comes from it, the solid portion after the oil is pressed out, and for even the delicate hair or lint which is on its outer surface. He can also sell the hull of the seed or feed it to his cattle.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All druggists or by mail 25 cts. and 50 cts. Buy it to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, Box 295, Le Roy, N.Y.

TO DEFER SAILING FOR AMERICA.

Carnegie Family Not Well Enough to Leave London.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie left London with the intention of sailing for America today, but have been obliged to defer their passage on account of being indisposed. The whole family was affected by something they ate. Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter have quite recovered. The physicians, however, think that it would be imprudent for Mr. Carnegie to start yet, although he has practically recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie expect to sail for New York next week.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Little Kentucky Town Disturbed by a Factional Fight.

CANEY, Ky., Nov. 18.—This little town has been practically in a state of siege on account of a fight between the Frisbee and Mans factions, which has been going on at intervals during the last 24 hours. Sunday a child of Robert Frisbee was buried. Kelley and Bob Mans, enemies of Frisbee, and Frank and Al Lykens were at the cemetery, and began raising a disturbance. Shooting followed in the streets. One or two spectators were wounded slightly, and one of the Mans boys received a bullet in his shoulder, while Frank Lykens was shot in the abdomen.

After reaching their hotel Frisbee and his friends stationed themselves at the windows, and began firing rapidly at the members of the Howard-Mans faction, who retreated. An hour later they returned, re-inforced by several friends, and riddled the hotel with bullets. Meantime Lykens and Frisbee escaped to the mountains on horseback, to arouse their friends. Frank Lykens will die and Kelley Mans is dangerously wounded. Both factions include men prominent in the affairs of the county. No arrests have been made, and a renewal of the battle is feared.

Glut in Cocoanut Market.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 18.—There is a great glut in the cocoanut market, caused by unprecedented arrivals. There are now available here 7,500,000 cocoanuts, and four more vessels are due, which will add 800,000 to the number. Railroads are congested and cannot move enough to decrease the supply rapidly. There has been a material slump in prices.

Trial of Montana Train Robber.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 18.—Harvey Logan, an alleged train robber, whose gang held up a Great Northern Express train in Montana, has been placed on trial in the federal court here. He was brought into the court room under heavy guard and manacled.

Passenger Rate War Threatened.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 18.—A passenger rate war is threatened between the Clover Leaf and Wabash, which may demoralize rates from all eastern points to St. Louis. The Clover Leaf is preparing a tariff which will cut the Toledo-St. Louis rate almost in two. The Wabash will, it is said, meet this reduction and carry the cut east.

INDEMNITY $800,000.

For Chinese Losses in Honolulu in Stamping Out the Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Acting Consul General Chow Yu Kwan, representing the Chinese government at this port, has returned from Hawaii, where he went to adjust, with a representative of the federal general government, the losses incurred by the Chinese residents of Honolulu through the burning of the section of the city in which they lived to stamp out bubonic plague. The amount of indemnity agreed on was $800,000, one-tenth to be paid at once, and the balance within a year. This, the acting consul general said, was quite satisfactory and he left his countrymen feeling well disposed towards the government of this country.

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requires physical and mental ability of a high degree to withstand its hard labors. The high tension to which the nervous system is constantly subjected, has a depressing effect, and soon headache, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., develop in severe form. Such was the case of Mail Carrier S. F. Sweinhart, of Huntsville, Ala., he says:

"An attack of pneumonia left me with muscular rheumatism, headache, and pains that seemed to be all over me. I was scarcely able to move for about a month when I decided to give Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve Plasters a trial. In three days I was again on my route and in two weeks I was free from pain and gaining in flesh and strength."

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A cottage in a fine location on Broadway.

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Old Colony Street Railway Company.

Newport and Fall River Division,

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after October 20.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Newport—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, b7:45, 8:15, 9:15, b10:15, b11:15 p. m.

Leave Fall River—a6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, b7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, b10:15 p. m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Newport—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, b10:15, b11:15 p. m.

Leave Fall River—a6:30, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, b10:15, b10:45, b11:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—7:15, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, b10:15, b10:45, b11:15 p. m.

Leave Fall River—7:15, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 a. m.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, b10:15, b10:45, b11:15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.

b To Portsmouth only.

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Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00, (U. S. Mail); 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:00, 10:30, (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 5:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

A. W. LUTHER, General Manager.

Steamer J. A. Saunders.

Beginning October 10, will run as follows:

Leave West Ferry, 7:15 A. M.; 1:15 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Saunderstown, 8:20 A. M.; 2:15 and 5:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave West Ferry 10:45 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

Leave Saunderstown, 11:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M.

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STILLMAN SAUNDERS, Manager.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1902.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:15	*4:?5	[illegible]
Providence, arr.,	11:??	3:15	5:5?	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:15	[illegible]	7:??	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	4:29	6:58	11:??	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	[illegible]
Boston,		10:0?	1:0?	[illegible]
Providence,		11:12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River station, New York, 1:50 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. McLEOD, Agent, Newport.

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THEY ARE DELICIOUS

5cts GET A PACKAGE AT YOUR GROCERS 10cts

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl, to do light housework or take care of children. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework. Apply Miss Dolphin, 29 West Broadway.

WANTED—Two girls, one as good cook in private family, or small boarding house, the other for general housework, or second work. Address Box 50, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Plain sewing to do at home. Terms reasonable. Apply 65 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Well recommended girl as waitress. Apply at 611 Beach road, corner Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—A competent waitress. Apply, with references, 130 Gibbs avenue.

WANTED—Young woman for second work, who is generally useful. 7 Whitfield court.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANTED—Apprentice for dressmaker. Apply 74 Clarke street.

LOST—A small white fox terrier bitch, black marks on head. $2.00 reward if returned to Dr. Horsman, East Bowery street.

WANTED—A young lady bookkeeper; one with experience preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box 50, Daily News Office, giving references.

LOST—Between Lawton's stable and Webster street, a light-colored carriage cushion. Return to stable and be rewarded. Geo. P. Lawton, corner Spring and Touro streets.

LOST—From Sandy Point Farm, male fox terrier (license No. C. 269), white, black face, with white streak; male Boston bull terrier, brindle, white streak centre of face, white feet. Liberal reward if returned. Robert McLeod.

LOST—Tuesday, a white horse; strayed from farm by Miantonomi Hill. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to Wright Bros., 32 Broadway.

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TO LET—A large upper tenement at 27 Green street. Apply at 27 Green Street.

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FOR RENT—Cottage house, 34 Gibbs avenue, now occupied by Dudley Campbell; all modern improvements. Apply W. C. Peckham, Middletown, or Real Estate Agents.

TO LET—House, 7 Mann avenue; all modern improvements; ready for occupancy about October 20. Apply 3 Division street.

TO LET—Two or three pleasant, furnished rooms, for lodging or light housekeeping. Modern improvements. Reasonable rates. Centrally located. Address Box 62, Daily News Office.

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IT TAKES A BRAINY MAN

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THE ART OF SCENE-PAINTING.

How Scenery, Costumes and Lighting Effects are Prepared, and Difficulties of the Artist.

[New York Evening Post.]

Throughout the long history of theatrical scene painting—and it goes back to the shadowy days of the Masques, when privileged spectators sat on the stage at the feet of the actors—there has been a strong desire among playgoers to penetrate the mysteries of stagecraft. In view of this fact, the conspicuous absence from tomes of the past of any book treating exclusively of scenic painting, or the secrets of the mechanism that property masters and stage carpenters delight in, is surprising. And yet their story, if they would tell it, would fill a volume so rich and varied in all sorts of wisdom that the grave and the gay, the lively and severe, would find untold measures of instruction and entertainment in its pages.

Fifty feet above the stage on which the Walkure maidens chanted their wild mountain call to a Metropolitan audience during the last Wagner festival in New York swings the narrow board walk on which one of the best scenic painters of America spends each day, and an occasional night, creating the settings that will be seen in the productions of the new season. To this lofty pedestal the layman must follow him who would appreciate the old, and yet distinctly new, art of scene painting, and unravel the illusions that irradiate a stage setting with sunlight, starlight, moonbeams, snowflakes or forked lightning.

For the scenic master is monarch of all he surveys when he climbs to his throne near the roof of the house and looks down on the three wizard worlds below, ruled, respectively, by the stage carpenter, the property master and the electrician. Back of him is the massive stretch of canvas on which he uses his myriad brushes when he turns to face his work. It is lowered or raised by heavy ropes, so that he can remain stationary while he paints the door-knob and the cupola of a palace. Beside him is his "palette"—a long table bordered with 60 dishes full of 60 different colors in paints, and decorated in the middle with brushes of every length and width, from the wide implement for covering backgrounds to the tiny brush of filigree possibilities.

No oils or grease are in evidence. They are excluded by law. Their combustible nature makes them dangerous in a theatre, and every piece of scenery that is used in the most elaborate Broadway production must be wrought in water color. Occasionally a one-night-stand company touring the remote South or West tumbles over a few shabby, oil-painted canvases that have eluded the law or been ignored by it. But they never are seen in a New York playhouse. Happy is the painter if his picture calls for his favorite colors. There are some hues that fatigue the worker quickly, and others that delight and constantly refresh him. Red irritates some artists, and strong blues and greens are avoided by all, through force of habit. They do not wear well under artificial light. Some of the scenic artists paint all of their canvases in the glow of electric light, but others prefer the daylight, when it is possible. The work that is done by day always looks well at night. But the harmonies blended in electric light may appear discordant when noontide falls upon them.

Before he chooses his color scheme the artist considers the tones of the gowns that the "star" or leading woman will wear in the play, and he guards against any possible clashing. One man had the experience of seeing a first-night performance of a production that he had painted utterly marred—for him at least—because the heroine, for whom he had prepared a superb yellow atmosphere, unexpectedly came forth in a vivid pea-green gown.

Perspective may be quite as disastrous a reef between player and painter as costume. A lighthouse stood in the misty distance in another of this same man's stage settings. One of the chorus boys wandered away from his position in the picture, and aimlessly reached the lighthouse up-stage. Assuming a languid pose, he rested his arm upon the top of the structure, and stood there, helplessly unconscious of his crime. The artist's only protection against such blundering nomads is the building of substantial obstacles around "distant" regions in the scene, so that no player can approach them.

Another of the painter's difficulties is the planning of his model so that it may appeal to the eye of spectators in extremely opposite sections of the house. His work must be criticised by the gallery gods and the box parties on both sides of the house at the same time. If he pleases all, he does only what he is expected to do and his name may not be noticed on the program. If he offend any, his scene is a failure, although from some vantage points it may be apparently perfect in form and color.

BUCK DEER WHIPS A BEAR.

Old hunters have always claimed that while at certain times and under certain conditions a bull moose is an ugly customer to meet, he is not to be compared as a fighter with the buck deer. People unaccustomed to the ways of wild animals have generally regarded this as a fable, or at least as an exaggeration, but Thomas Leach of Dayton, Ohio, one of a party of Ohio sportsmen who have just concluded a hunting trip at St. Croix Lake, Me., is now ready to make affidavit to the truth of what the veterans say. He has seen a buck deer whip a bear, and afterward come back to the battleground to gloat over its victory.

One day recently Mr. Leach was traveling over an old logging road, when his attention was attracted by a savage growling in the brush near at hand. He left the road and proceeded to investigate, and had gone only a few rods when he came upon a buck deer and a medium sized bear engaged in deadly combat. It was a fierce battle, the bear using his teeth and claws and the buck his horns and sharp hoofs. The bear was plainly getting the worst of it, and in a few minutes he turned and fled for his life.

In making his escape the bear ran directly past Mr. Leach, and was an easy mark, but the deer got away. Mr. Leach dressed the bear and hung the carcass in a tree, returning to camp. Next morning, when he went back for the bear, there were fresh deer tracks around the tree, and waited. In the course of an hour the same warlike buck that had vanquished the bear appeared, and began pawing the ground around the tree where his late enemy was hanging. Mr. Leach gave the buck time to gloat a little over his victory, and then dropped him with one shot from his rifle. The buck dressed 158 pounds and the bear 235 pounds

WELCOMED TO WINDSOR.

King of Portugal Cordially Greeted by King of England.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The King of Portugal arrived at Windsor tonight from France to pay a visit to the King and Queen of England. King Edward, who had come directly from Sandringham, met him at the station. The two monarchs embraced one another most cordially and drove off to the castle, accompanied by the cheers of the crowds. A great banquet was given at Windsor castle in honor of the royal guest.

As the present is King Edward's first visit to Windsor since his illness, the inhabitants of the royal borough gave him an elaborate reception.

The German Emperor had good shooting today on the estate of the Earl of Lonsdale at Lowther castle. The Emperor will lunch with Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny, Scotland, next Friday on his way back to Germany.

KILAUEA ACTIVE.

Hawaiian Volcano Showing Greater Violence Than for Twenty Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11, via San Francisco, Nov. 17.—A wireless message from the island of Hawaii states that the volcano Kilauea has broken out in the most violent eruption for the past 20 years. Kilauea has shown mildly intermittent activity since the outbreak of St. Pierre.

Governor Dole has issued a call for an extra session of the Senate to consider the removal of accused public officials.

NATIONALISTS IN CONTROL.

May Begin a Strong Campaign Against the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—A combination with the radical element has given the Nationalists control of the house of representatives, and they are proceeding to elect new officers. Speaker Pelayo and his associate Republicans on the executive committee having resigned in view of their being now in a minority.

The controlling element is not considered antagonistic to President Palma, but there is reason to believe that a strong campaign against the Platt amendment will be begun, and that an attempt will also be made to rescind all the military orders.

TWO INTERESTING RUSSIANS.

[Chicago News.]

The Grand Duke Michael still stands next to the Russian throne, and a stroke of fate tomorrow might place upon one of the most powerful thrones in Europe a young man of whom the world knows nothing, and who owes his dazzling position to a series of fatalistic accidents almost without parallel in the story of monarchies. The Grand Duke Michael was the younger of the czar's two brothers, and seemed a long way from the throne when he was born. But the pathos of circumstances has brought him very near the crown. His elder brother, the Grand Duke George, and the sons of Czar Nicholas seem destined to come between the Grand Duke Michael and the crown, but the incurable illness of the Grand Duke George compelled him to abandon his claim to the throne before he met his death on the Caucasus, and the czar's hope for a son has been five times disappointed.

Another "Grand Duke Michael" is the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaiewitch, the grand uncle of the czar and the czarevitch, and the brother of Alexander II. He is a veteran, within a few weeks of seventy, is a general and a field marshal in the army, and presides over the deliberations of the highest council in Russia—the council of state. The council has now reached the one hundredth year of its existence, and the grand duke has been its president for twenty years. The grand duke is the only member of the Russian royal house since Peter the Great who has reached his seventieth year, and he is the sole survivor of the children of Nicholas I. The house of Romanoff has not been long-lived, and the first Russian princes to reach sixty were three sons of Nicholas I, including the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaiewitch, the present member of the royal house.

WATER BEFORE MEALS.

While the general opinion of those supposed to be authorities on this matter has been that the habit of drinking water at meals is a deleterious one, it is now stated, according to recent investigations, that a little water, if not too cold, is beneficial, as it assists in the digestion of food. A too copious supply of water dilutes the gastric juice, and if too cold lowers the temperature of the stomach below normal, thus impairing digestion. If, however, water is taken in limited quantities, the peptones formed by the action of gastric juice on food will be washed aside, thereby facilitating absorption. By this means the undigested food is laid bare and is more susceptible to further action of the gastric juice. During the period of rest phlegm or mucus is deposited on the walls of the stomach. This phlegm, being very tenacious, prevents the free flow of gastric juice for some time, hence delays digestion. A drink of water before meals is recommended, because it loosens and washes away this deposit of mucus, thereby permitting the gastric juice to attack the food as it enters the stomach.

The hardest job the labor leaders have got on their hands is to convince their fellow-men that President Eliot isn't just right when he says that a man has got a right to work as long and as hard as he likes, so long as he feels like it, and it doesn't hurt him.—Boston Herald.

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Old people certainly have bad feelings that those below fifty hardly understand.

It is discouraging to find that little tasks that once were easy are now very hard.

Many old people are lame, nearly all are weak.

Worst of all is that feeling of languor, of inability to act, of weariness at trifling exertion.

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It does this by nourishing. In old people, the digestion becomes feeble. Vinol supplies quick nourishment and helps the food to nourish. Don't blame the old folks for being blue and cross. Take home a bottle of Vinol. Money back if it isn't helpful.

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Atchison Com.	82
Atchison Pfd.	97⅝
Balto. & O. Com.	98
Balto. & O. Pfd.	93½
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	63½
Canadian Pac.	128¾
Ches. & Ohio	44½
Chi. Gt. West.	25⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	170½
Chi., R. I. & Pac (new)	44
Chi., R. I. & Pac. Pfd.	76
Col. Fuel & I.	84
Consolidated Gas	211
Col. Southern	29
Con. Tob. 4s	64½
Del. & Hudson	165¼
Den. R. G. Com.	40⅝
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Minn. & S. S. M.	75½
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Southern Ry. Pfd.	92
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U. S. Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 p. m. till sunset daily. Band concerts daily from 3:15 to 5:15. Sunday services at 10:15 a. m.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Emmanuel Church, Spring and Dearborn streets, open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's Beach, past the residences of the Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, E. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, C. W. Lippitt and others. Open to the public.

People's Library, 200 Thames street—Open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except on Sundays, and on Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street—Open daily, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 m. to 2 p. m. Open to subscribers from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, west end of Bailey's Beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, west end of Second beach; Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE.

Nov. 12, 1902.

Office hours, 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m., 5 to 5:30 p. m.

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Boston and Eastern—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:15, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:20, 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:45, 4:50, 7:00, 8:30 p. m.

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Connecticut—Open 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:45, 8:30 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 6:15, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 10:00 a. m.; 2:15, 4:30, 8:30 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.—Open 11:00 a. m.; 6:00 p. m. Close 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Melville Station—Open 12:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.—Open 11:00 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Close 12:30 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Can be had only with a coal fire Our coal stoves are of the best quality and the prices are the lowest. While the cold weather holds off get an Oil Heater, (ours are odorless and smokeless) or try an open grate, the most cheerful fire of all. Let us show you our assortment and prices.

W. K. COVELL,
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Have just received some pretty ELK Charms, Pins and Buttons, which we would be pleased to show you.

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HardWood cut any length.
Pine Kindlings.

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The Time is Near

When you will want your fly screens taken off. I will take them off and repair them, give them a coat of dressing, making them as good as new, and will store them for a very small sum.

Walter Dring, Agent
For Fly Screens, Metal Ceilings, Storm Sash, Metal Lathing, Parquet Floors, etc.
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Black finish, perfect order, been rented.

Price $200.

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Canned Dandelions,
Per can, 15c.
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Per can, 15c.
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Per can, 15c.
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Per can, 12c.
Pure Clover Honey,
2 lb. tin, 25c.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

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Schooner Queen Esther is now making several trips for us, to Wickford, for a very superior quality of

"OAK" and "WALNUT"

Wood, which we are sawing up, for use in open fires, stoves and furnaces. The wood is extra hard and well seasoned.

PERRY BROS.' COAL CO

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Mat Work in Gymnastics and Double Kick in Athletics—First Duck Pin Match.

In the weekly contests of the Chromatic League at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium last evening the events were in mat work for gymnastics and the double kick for athletics. In the kick Congdon scored 6 feet 9 inches, and Ed James and Harvey, 6 feet 6 inches. The leading teams were: Mat work—Pink, 841; Gray, 530; White, 805. Double kick—Gray, 832; Blue, 794; Pink, 760. The standing of the teams in the second series is as follows: Lavender, 777; Orange, 770; Blue, 741.

Next Monday night the contests will be the standing hop, step and jump for athletics, and on the horse for gymnastics.

Last evening the first match in the duck pin tournament was played between H. C. Christian's team and E. P. Ward's team, the former winning two out of three games. Ward's team won the first game by a margin of 14 pins, and Christian's team won the next two, by 29 and 6 pins respectively. Adams of the winning team was high roller, with a total of 264, and Christian made the highest single, 101. Ward was high roller of the losing team, with a single of 96 and a total of 258. The individual and team scores are as follows:

TEAM NO. 5.

T. J. Mulcsley,	85	70	73	—228
J. W. Dorey,	70	61	78	—209
F. Janes,	78	65	78	—221
W. Tisdale,	71	80	81	—232
C. P. Ward,	96	81	81	—258
	396	387	391	1179

TEAM NO. 6.

J. H. Sanborn, Jr.,	81	79	73	—233
J. F. Adams,	78	86	100	—264
P. L. Bailey,	66	75	75	—216
H. C. Christian,	84	101	76	—261
John Doe,	75	75	75	—225
	384	416	399	1199

The other teams in the tournament are captained respectively by E. T. Bosworth, H. M. Sherman, Percy Rippin and H. W. Rankin. The other games this week are between Sherman's team and Rippin's team, and between Rankin's and Bosworth's teams. Each team is to play two matches with every other team, making 30 matches in all, and with the arrangements for three matches a week the contest will be concluded in 10 weeks.

This evening the second match between the Fall River and Newport Young Men's Christian Association bowling teams will be played on the local alleys. The Fall River team has won one match in the series. The Newport team consists of E. T. Bosworth, A. T. Neff, H. S. West, J. S. Tobin and P. Rippin.

A women's class in bowling began its work this morning under the direction of Physical Director Burdick.

CRUISER NEW YORK'S REMARKABLE RUN.

Naval men are discussing the remarkable performance of cruiser New York on her recent run from Yokohama to Honolulu. She made the run in 10 days and 20 hours, arriving the morning after the Hong Kong Maru, the regular Japanese mail liner. The New York left Yokohama at noon of October 29, two hours before the Maru. When the officers of the New York learned that the liner had gotten into port the afternoon ahead of them, they were greatly disappointed over having failed to beat the other vessel.

The New York came across under three boilers and one engine, exactly half power. Her officers declare that she could have arrived fully eight hours earlier under this half power had the vessel not been reduced in speed in order to arrive off port at 8 o'clock the morning of November 8. The mail boat arrived the afternoon of November 7.

The officers of the New York say that their biggest daily run was 360 miles. They were positive that the cruiser could have beaten the other boat. The showing made by the New York is considered exceptional. Particular significance is attached to it by reason of the fact that the Japanese liner was specially constructed with a view to the Japanese government turning her into a fast dispatch boat or a transport in case of war. The value and ability of the New York as a commerce destroyer was certainly demonstrated by her showing against the mail vessel.

The New York is en route to San Francisco, with Admiral Frederick Rodgers, late commander of the Asiatic station, on board. He is to receive the command of the New York navy yard, it is understood, on his arrival in the United States. The New York will remain in Honolulu about a week longer.

OPENING OF THE HORSE SHOW.

New York's winter season was ushered in with the sound of a bugle in Madison Square Garden yesterday, the sound announcing the opening of the eighteenth annual horse show. The first day of the horse show is rarely, of late years, marked by a large attendance, either of society or the general public, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Society was present both afternoon and evening, but its members came late for both the sessions and departed early.

The old standbys of the horse show were present, with a few exceptions here and there, and the atmosphere, especially at the afternoon session, was delightfully informal and almost homelike. The Vanderbilt boxes, in one of which sat Reginald C. Vanderbilt, his fiancee, Miss Kathleen Neilson, and Mrs. Neilson, and in the other Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, were centres of attraction both afternoon and evening.

The gowns worn at the afternoon session were the chief objects of feminine interest. Sables were everywhere and some new furs, notably the Russian colt skin and the spaniel skin, were the most commented on. There were not so many jewels worn as at last year's show, and pearls again were in vogue.

MAY DISCARD GOLD LACE.

Movement Among Governor-Elect Garvin's Staff in Favor of a Less Gorgeous Uniform.

It is possible that the election of Dr. Garvin as governor will produce one innovation in the official life of Rhode Island that will cause much comment. The colonels of the staff of the state's chief executive have for many years revelled in uniforms in which gold lace has been a chief ingredient. It has always been possible to identify the Rhode Island gubernatorial staff at any function in which they participated, even when there were representatives from other states present, for Rhode Island has always, at least in recent years, held the record for uniforms.

Dr. Garvin being an extremely democratic individual, and having been associated in public life with other individuals who were not particularly impressed with uniforms of this ultra military style, is said to have been inclined to favor a less pretentious method of clothing his official family. Of one man who was offered a position on the staff and declined, it is said that his objection was to the distinctive garb that he would be compelled to adopt while performing his official duties.

As a result of the discussion that has been aroused over this question a committee has been appointed by the members of the staff who were selected by the governor-elect to consider the question of the style of uniform. Dr. Garvin when questioned on the subject said he did not know what would be done about the matter of uniforms, as this was in the hands of a committee. He did not know even that the gold lace would be discarded. That would be decided upon by the whole body.

It is said by those who have discussed the matter that some persons will favor the adoption of some very simple uniform with a distinguishing shoulder strap and that that is likely to be the extent of the colonels' decorations. Whether or not that will be the outcome rests with those who are to meet and talk the subject over with the governor.

PREPARING FOR THE LAPPIN OPENING.

Last night and today Mrs. Lappin-Coudray moved her stock of goods from her old store to her new building, in which a large quantity of new goods had already been placed. She is now busily engaged putting the store in order for the opening, which is set for tomorrow afternoon, when there will, if the weather is fair, probably be a gathering of femininity that will remind one of a bargain sale or a popular matinee. The new building has been specially designed to afford a good view of the stock on hand, and is said by those who have examined it to be a model store.

ENFORCING THE SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

The police have received orders to see that the sidewalks are less obstructed by wares of merchants than they have been, and in consequence many of the displays have been much curtailed this week, though all source for complaint has not been removed. The police have not received strict orders to enforce the law to its full extent, and hence one row of barrels or perhaps a little more still stands in front of some stores. Some of the merchants are feeling a little aggrieved over the orders they have already received.

FIFTH ACT OF "XITRIA."

The music of the fifth act of "Xitria" was capitally given at Mr. Potter's Saturday. The Water-Lily music was sympathetically played by Miss Marion G. Dowling. The Rescue, the Hymn of Victory and the Thanksgiving were sung with much spirit by Miss Driscoll, Miss Hattie Hayes, Miss Jessamine Chase and Mr. Augustus Hazard Swan. The presence of Mr. Benjamin G. Oman, who has been ill in the hospital for several weeks, was cordially welcomed. The phrases assigned in the orchestra score to the Wood Wind were delightfully played by Mr. Alfred G. Langley.

The whole of the music of "Xitria" has now been given on these Saturday afternoons, with the exception of the Coda, or Postludia Religiosa. This has been played in Paris by Dr. Guilmette and Mr. Galoway, who called it a symphonic poem. It consists of a storm followed by three adagios called respectively In Contemplation, Aspiration and In Resignation, and concludes with the music for a beautiful transformation scene ending with a chorale, the Hymn of the Spirits of Light. The piano forte score of the storm is unfortunately lost, but all of the Postludia Religiosa has been arranged for the orchestra, a part of it by Dr. Carl Reinecke of Leipsic, and was played with much success in New York summer before last by the Kaltenborn orchestra.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TURKEY.

Horace Vose, Westerly's famous turkey dealer, will take in turkeys Friday for his Thanksgiving trade. On that day the birds which Mr. Vose has purchased of the turkey raisers in Southern Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut will be received and shipped to Mr. Vose's customers. The Presidential bird will be among the finest specimen of the turkey family that can be reared on corn and grasshoppers, with the added flavor that comes only by being reared in proximity to the broad Atlantic. Rhode Island is a small state, but its reputation for fine turkeys will be sustained by the birds which Mr. Vose will ship in a few days.

MR. CARNEGIE'S FAMILY INFLUENCES.

[Hamilton W. Mabie, in the Century.]

In a Scottish home of the kind from which Mr. Carnegie came there are to be found not only the qualities which command success in affairs, but the higher qualities which weigh and measure success in terms of spiritual value. Among those vigorous, honorable, thrifty Scottish folk, with their keen native sagacity and the equally keen appreciation of learning, of poetry, of the finer things of the spirit, several figures may be recalled—a father endowed with the gift of imagination, poetic in temperament, eloquent in speech, passionately interested in all movements for the betterments of his kind; a mother from the Highlands, with the Celtic sensibility and fire, an inexhaustible store of old ballads in her memory; an uncle who became a foster-father, and who has but recently gone to his rest, feeble with the weight of years, but of an unbroken courage and that sweetness which is the flower of a lifelong rectitude and a lifelong cherishing of the traditions, the songs, the spiritual impulses of a race whose labors and hardships have never lacked the illuminating touch of the imagination. One who loved liberty because it is the heritage of brave souls, and who in the dark days of the American civil war stood almost alone in his community for the cause which Lincoln represented, who loved education with the passion of an ardent nature, eager to open the doors of opportunity and whose happiest hours came when Mr. Carnegie endowed a school for manual training in the Scottish town in which he lived and attached his name to it; whose working hours knew the constant solace of poetry; who taught the boys growing up about him the songs of Burns, the Scottish ballads and the plays of Shakespeare as they learned their crafts.

"I made myself a boy that they might be men," he once said, recalling the days when, as they worked together, they impersonated the actors in the great stories of Scottish history and tradition. A man whose eyes kindled when the old songs were sung, and whose youth came back to him as, with undimmed memory and unspent feeling, he recited the lines which he carried in his heart. A beautiful figure, this old uncle, venerable, and yet touched with the spirit which knows not age, in deep sympathy with the upward movement of the world, and one in heart with the struggle for larger opportunities everywhere. In the light of the memory of such an ancestry it is easy to understand why Mr. Carnegie has ceased to be an organizer of industry and become an organizer of opportunity, and is now, on a scale unpractised before, transmuting fortune into knowledge, thought, freedom and power.

HOW THE CHINESE EMPRESS ENTERTAINS.

Her august majesty Tze Hsi An, dowager empress of China, and her worthy adopted son, his imperial majesty Kwang Hsu, offer a charming contrast to the angry passions of the Spanish royalties. Recently, to mark the renewal of perfectly good relations between China and the Powers, the worthy empress dowager gave a "pink tea" to the ladies of the embassies and ministries at Pekin. It is reported that her celestial majesty was urbanity itself; there was something even kittenish and sprightly in her greeting to her guests. This dear old lady, who was so universally anathematized only two years ago, and who was reported by the veracious news providers of Shanghai to have boiled two or three ambassadors in oil or filled them up with melted lead, was decked, it seems, in a magnificent gown of blue silk, embroidered with golden butterflies and birds. Her hair was done in the Manchurian fashion, with two huge bows, or butterflies at the side, and her smile was sweet and winning.

Emperor Kwang Hsu stood beside his adoptive mamma, sweet tempered and affable, his olive face lit up with a playful smile. He allowed the dear old lady to do all the talking, through a charming Chinese damsel, daughter of a former Chinese minister to Berlin, who speaks German and English fluently. The dowager empress wore high-heeled shoes—a somewhat necessary precaution if, as is credibly reported, she is even shorter in stature than was Queen Victoria, the two august ladies who, between them, governed half the human race, averaging something less than five feet in height. Most amusing was the end of the reception, for the dowager retired to her bedroom, taking two of her lady guests with her, and all three climbed into a huge bed, where, it is said, they played cat's cradles. This particularly delighted Kwang Hsu, who came in while the game was going on. Altogether, these royal personages, the world over, are very much in the public eye in this so-called twentieth century.

"LOVERS' LANE."

Clyde Fitch's play, "Lovers' Lane," was given its first presentation in Newport at the Opera House last evening, before a good-sized audience. The production was all that could have been desired. The company was strong throughout and the scenic effects elaborate and natural. The play is one that gives opportunity for good acting and the several members of the large company were fully equal to the task set before them. The leading part, that of Rev. Thomas Singleton, pastor of the village church, was finely portrayed by Walter Hodges. Miss Edith Browning was very pleasing as Mary Larkin. Miss Margaret Kenmare was equally good as Mrs. Woodbridge, and Lillian Simrult was particularly clever as Simplicity Johnson, the orphan. The characters of the old bell ringer, the village storekeeper, the manager of the opera house, the church deacon, the school teacher and the three women leaders of the church and village society were all well taken, and the minor parts were in satisfactory hands.

The scene in the second act, showing the main street of the village, with the school children at recess, was very pleasing, and the fight between two of the boys strikingly realistic, including Simplicity's part in the scrimmage. The apple orchard scene, showing first the trees in fruit and in the last act in full bloom in the spring, was also realistic. The play throughout went with a snap, which showed the familiarity of the actors with their parts, and this made the production all the more satisfactory.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The perennial "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as presented by the Stetson company, includes two Topseys, two Marks and the other well known features of the play—Eva, Uncle Tom, Aunt Ophelia, the slave mart, the cottonfield, the bloodhounds, the escape of Eliza on the broken ice and many specialties, including singing and dancing by a large company of Southern darkies.

AT THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

At the People's Theatre this week Manager Robinson has re-engaged Billy Washington's Octoroon Company, with an entire change of songs, dances and specialties. Among the new artists this week are Robinson and Juniper, buck dancers. Madame Perkins has an entirely new collection of songs. Others on the bill are Guthrie and Shepard, the Mears sisters, Berkely and Hayes and the original Billy Washington.

MIDDLETOWN.

Acceptance of a Private Way Between Wapping Road and Green End Avenue Before the Council.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

At yesterday's session of the town council and court of probate all the members were present, and more than the usual number of townspeople. The session was continued long after dark, and at its close several matters were left as unfinished.

For several months an attempt has been made to secure the acceptance by the town as a public highway of the private way extending from Wapping road, between the residence of Joel Peckham and Joseph A. Peckham, southerly to Green End avenue. For a portion of this distance a way had been in existence for 25 years and about 18 months ago the way was continued by Edward E. Peckham at his own expense, so as to intersect Green End avenue. The way was particularly pleasing in prospect, affording a fine view of the surrounding country as well as of the ocean and east passage, and was convenient to the farmers and persons living in the immediate neighborhood.

The town council had been applied to last winter to accept it as a public highway and had signified its willingness to do so as soon as the land was granted to the town. A survey being made, it was found that the width was in some parts less than 40 feet, and the council insisted that the width should not be less than 40 feet in any place. In consequence of this requirement there had been a hitch in making the necessary conveyances. The persons chiefly interested were present yesterday, trying to start the undertaking again. Mr. Joel Peckham thought the way should be accepted, as it is now fenced, without regard to the variation in the width, while Messrs. Joseph A. Peckham and Edward E. Peckham contended that the abutters were guaranteed a way 40 feet wide in the deeds of their several lots, and that the way might as well square with the guarantee. There was some discussion as to which abutters had encroached on the lines of the way, which was closed by a proposition from Joseph A. Peckham to alter the course of his stone wall, and some changes to be made in the fence of Joel Peckham on the opposite side of the way.

A large number of accounts were examined, allowed and ordered paid, including the following: W. Clarence Peckham, balance on contract for stoning 840 feet of Green End avenue on Bliss hill, $280.60; W. C. Peckham, on account for stoning 962 feet of the same avenue against land of Lydia P. Lewis, $1,286.75; Julian Overton Peckham, on contract for stoning 650 feet of Wyatt road against land of Dennis Murphy, $648.40; John H. Spooner, surveyor, for repairs to roads in district No. 1, $57.30; Charles A. Peckham, surveyor, repairs in district No. 4, $120.65; John H. Spooner, services as assessor of taxes, $20; Nathaniel Peckham, services as moderator, $10; Joel Peckham, services as collector of taxes, $140; William J. Peckham, services as deputy clerk, $3; James Willis Peckham, William M. Spooner, Dennis J. Murphy and Richard H. Wheeler, services as supervisors, $3 each.

It was decided to expend the balance of the appropriation for stone roads in stoning about 225 feet of Weaver's hill on the West Main road, and to ask for bids for doing the work, to be in the town clerk's office by noon of Saturday next; and the council adjourned to meet at that place on that day at 3 o'clock p. m.

In court of probate the first and final account of Clinton G. Smith, administrator on the estate of Elizabeth W. Howland, was allowed and ordered recorded.

David Albro was appointed administrator on the estate of his son, Isaac Albro, 2d, and required to give his personal bond in the sum of $200 to pay all debts and charges.

The will of Benjamin Howland was proved and ordered recorded and letters testamentary on his estate were granted to Julia M. Howland, upon her giving bond in the sum of $3,000 with sufficient sureties.

THE BRAMAN-DUDLEY ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley, daughter of the late Henry Dudley of New York, to Mr. Dwight Braman of Boston, both of whom are well known in Newport summer society. Miss Dudley's father occupied a cottage here two years ago and died here during the latter part of that summer, and since that time she has resided abroad and has only lately returned to America. She is a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, the first governor of New York. Mr. Braman's ancestors are in a historical way rather prominent, his great-great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Hammon Richardson, having been a representative of England in Newport during Queen Anne's reign and having married the sister of William Penn.

WHOLESOME GRIDDLE CAKES.

The first buckwheat cakes of the winter are usually started late in November, when the cold weather can be confidently expected. The American griddle cake is almost an unknown dish outside of the United States. In spite of all that has been said against it, it is probably as wholesome and delicious a breakfast bread as any in the world, when it is properly prepared. Buckwheat contains more sugar even than barley, and this makes it particularly valuable for a winter bread and a good food to combat cold.

A properly made and properly cooked buckwheat cake can be eaten by any healthy person. The reason why buckwheat cakes are ever unwholesome is because they are made of inferior flour baked on a griddle in a superfluity of grease or before they are light enough.

In recent years the standard for wheat flour has been so high and it is so easy to get the best that the inferior flour cannot be sold at any price. This has offered a temptation to dispose of these brands by mixing them with buckwheat and selling it as buckwheat. Pure buckwheat is superior to this cheap wheat, some of which is literally good for nothing. Buckwheat easily becomes deteriorated with age, and a supply of flour ground from new grain must be put in each season. In the country it is always better to buy buckwheat directly from the mill and in the city to buy it from a trustworthy grocer who may be depended upon to supply this year's flour. Certain mills throughout the country make a specialty of grinding buckwheat for market, and their goods may be relied upon because their reputation depends upon them.

The best cakes are made of buckwheat raised with yeast, and no flour that can be stirred up into cakes in a few minutes can be depended upon. Buckwheat is too heavy a flour to be raised with baking powders or by any quick method.

After securing a supply of new buckwheat set the cakes in the old fashioned way. The best dish to raise them in is a pitcher or pail of brown earthenware, with a tin cover fitting tightly. Put four cupfuls of sifted buckwheat flour and one scant cupful of Indian meal in the pitcher with a tablespoonful of salt. Mix the flour to a batter with three cupfuls of hot water and one cupful of milk, making the batter about blood warm. Beat the batter in the pitcher vigorously, adding a cupful of liquid yeast or a yeast cake dissolved in a cupful of lukewarm water. Beat the cakes until they are a perfectly smooth, warm batter. Put the airtight cover over the pitcher and set it in some warm place about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, where it will not be disturbed until morning. The cakes should be ready for an 8 o'clock breakfast. If they are wanted for an earlier breakfast set them earlier.

The pitcher in which the cakes are raised should have a spout with a tin cover fitting tightly over it, as well as one fitting over the top. If there is the least danger of the temperature of the kitchen becoming very cold before morning wrap heavy folds of newspaper or a blanket around the cake pail. In the morning, half an hour before breakfast, have a rounded teaspoonful of the best baking soda ready. Dissolve it in a cup of warm milk and add this to the batter, and beat it in well; it will foam up like soda water. The batter should be baked as soon as possible after this. If the batter is not thin enough add more milk.

If these directions are carefully followed and the materials are good, this recipe cannot fail to give the most satisfactory results. No buckwheat cakes mixed with water, with molasses added to make them brown, are ever so good, or brown so evenly as those which are mixed with part milk. It is not necessary to make fresh batter, raised with yeast, oftener than once a month, even when these cakes are served on the table three or four times a week. It is a good plan to pour clear cold water over the batter which is set aside, and turn it off carefully when the batter is wanted. This absorbs acidity, and keeps the batter sweet and sound beneath.

There are several kinds of griddles in use. A soapstone griddle, such as is commonly used in New England, does not require greasing, therefore there is no smoke or odor from cooking cakes on it; but the cakes are not as tender as when they are cooked on an iron griddle. The best iron griddle is the one worn smooth by years of use. Those which are polished by machinery are not a success, but continually scale, and thus become uneven, instead of improving with use. The granite-ware and other fancy griddles are also objectionable. Rub a griddle thoroughly with a coarse, rough cloth—scrape it if necessary.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

[Boston Globe.]

A story is told of a well known philanthropist of the last century which aptly illustrates a not uncommon state of mind. Two gentlemen were canvassing together for a religious or charitable society. On ascending the steps of the philanthropist's house they overheard the master sharply scolding a housemaid for wasting half a match. "It is no use calling here," said one of the collectors to the other. But they did call, and to their great surprise received a liberal donation. The visitors were made so welcome that the more inquisitive of the two gained courage to inquire of the donor how it happened that he, who was evidently so generous, should think it necessary to rate a domestic for such a trifling offense. "Oh," was the reply, "it is simply this: If I did not save in these small matters I should have nothing to give to charity." Doubtless the good man thought he spoke the truth, and so think many people who are constantly quoting the proverb which says that if you take care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. The fact is, that such petty savings are usually more a matter of temperament than of calculation. There are people so vehemently utilitarian in their nature that they cannot endure waste. Small economies are among the things in which men lose the object of life for the sake of living.

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